433, 162, 464, 439

Egypt	MR1
Turkey	MB1
Iraq	MH1
Syria	MD1
Lebanon	ME1
Historical Palestine	MF2
Israel	MF1

/For an account of the economic effects of industrialization after World War II and information on industrial output in countries of the Middle East, see 66: Bonne, M1 Middle East, category 116 as follows: Egypt - pp. 293-298, p. 309, Turkey - pp. 298-300, 307-308, Syria and Lebanon - pp. 300-302, 309-310, Palestine - pp. 302-304, Israel - pp. 310-311./

The Syrian economy in 1945 was distinguished by its relatively low 433 production of a generally poor quality. It lay in a state of decadence and stagnation that could only have been remedied by energetic action by the authorities in power. It was a virgin country waiting for people willing to work hard to develop its resources in the fields of agriculture, industry and commerce.

Agriculture in Syria occupies first place, whether considered 433 from the point of view of production or the number of those who 241 earn a living from it. It produces the largest part of the country's exports and supplies the national industries with raw materials. But, despite its preponderance over other economic activities farmers remained up to 1945 dependent on ancient methods, and were ignorant of such modern techniques as the use of machines and fertilizers. Syrian agriculture suffered helplessly from the crop rotation system, from natural pests, insects and diseases, from rain variations and the unscrupulousness of money lenders.

As to industry, it was in its infancy, still feeling its way and 433 lacking encouragement, protection, adequate studies, knowledge and experience.

Nor was commerce in a better situation than agriculture and in- 439 dustry. During the second world war, Syrian trade lost its relations 457 with many of the belligerent countries, and emerged from the war crippled and hampered by the restrictions of exchange control. In addition, the direction of Syrian commerce was not in the hands of Syrian nationals; the larger part of foreign trade, both exports and imports, was handled through Beirut. As a result Syrian merchants lost direct touch with countries abroad and Syria became in effect an internal market dealing in retail with neighbouring markets. Commercial agencies were in the hands of non-Syrians up to the extent of 95 per cent of the total. To complete the picture we should mention that a large part of banking operations with foreign countries took place in banks situated outside Syria, and that the purchase and sale of foreign exchange accruing to Syria was effected in the Beirut market. To conclude, control of Syrian external trade was in non-Syrian hands and the Syrian economy, in consequence, was forced to lose large sums in the form of expenses, commissions, and profits which were paid abroad for mediation in purchase and sale transactions.

14. During the period under discussion the Syrian Govern- 185 ment exercised great effort with satisfactory results; it made a be-

6: Government of Syria--8 G-4 (no date)1952 MD1 Syria MD1

III The Shashans

√62 The Shashans, a Circassian tribe around Ras el Ain, complete
167 the rural population of Jazirah. They migrated to Syria during the
Ottoman rule and settled as mercenary soldiers. They are not good
462 at agriculture and their lands are not fertile and do not compare with
134 those of the Kurds.

IV. The Christians

1621 The cities and commercial centers of Jazirah are an extraordinary
mixture of races and creeds, but they are perhaps more than
361 80% Christian. This is true of Kubur el Bid, Qamishli, Amunda, Dirbassiya
and Hassakeh.

361 As in the case of the Kurds, the Turkish massacres of the Christians
in Mardin and the mountainous country around it started their
167 migration to Jazirah. The Christians reached Jazirah without property
462 or capital with which to begin. They settled mostly in the towns
●429 mentioned. A few of them already owned lands, others were traders
and had previous relations with the Bedouins and Kurdish tribes. In
a relatively short time the towns grew and flourished. The Christinas
prospered from commerce before the expansion of agriculture. The
tariff differences between Syria and Turkey on such important commodities
as sugar, tea, and coffee and the intermingling of the Kurdish
population on both sides of the frontier, made the Jazirah towns
ideal for an extensive smuggling business.

The town Christians also served as middlemen to the merchants
438 of Aleppo, who provided the money to lend to the Bedouins and Kurds
463 or to buy the sheep, cattle and crops. This work on a commission
452 or partnership basis coupled with the smuggling business proved profitable
to the merchants of Jazirah, so that during the last twenty years
439 many of them have become wealthy and have come to own real estate
and agricultural lands and machinery without, however, abandoning
their commercial activities with the merchants of Aleppo. In fact,
the general prosperity and development of Jazirah has increased its
need for the credit of Aleppo.

1621 This picture of the Christian population of Jazirah is not complete
√63 without mention of the Christian peasants who migrated from the
mountain villages and settled in the country. Though Christian and
191 living in villages 100% Christian, some of them are Kurdish in their
795 language, dress and customs. Some other villages are populated

6: Government of Syria--11 G-4 (no date) 1952 MD1 Syria MD1

CROPS AND AGRICULTURE IN JAZIRAH

I. Dry Farming

Dry farming is by far the most important activity of Jazirah. 241
The first tractor and combine were introduced in 1936 by Shahine 311
Bey Maluf of Zahleh. Before that time agriculture was the business of the peasants. The town inhabitants of Jazirah took no interest in it. The area cultivated was restricted to a few kilometers south of the railway line in what is called the Old Villages. The political troubles in 1936-37 and the low prices of wheat and barley before the War did not encourage capitalists inside Syria to invest their money in Jazirah. Furthermore, agricultural machinery was new to most people who did not understand its economics or how to run it.

a. Expansion in the Use of Machinery 1936-1952

The War doubled the price of wheat in its second year. The 407
crop of 1940 was sold for LS 50-55 a ton at Aleppo. The French 439
bought it for LS 120 in 1941. The Office des Cereales Panifiables (O. C. P.) fixed the price at LS 350 in 1943. During these years the dollar was available at the official rate of LS 2.20 and importation of machinery from the U. S. was possible. The number of tractors increased to about 60 in the winter of 1943.

The crop of 1943 was exceptionally good and the O. C. P. imported some 50 tractors and a similar number of combines which reached Jazirah during the harvest season. The machines were first rented to the farmers and then sold to them. They represented the first large-scale importation of machinery to Jazirah.

Importation of machinery in the following two years became difficult as a result both of limited availability and of dollar shortage. But by the end of the War dollars became again available at the official rate and large numbers of tractors were imported in 1945 and 1946. The importation of agricultural machinery has become a steady and continuous flow in spite of the sharp rise in the dollar rates and the price of wheat, though below 1943, still makes large-
scale exploitation profitable. Recently the Government through 654
the Agricultural Bank has helped the farmers import and buy on 452

401 installments some 200 tractors of which the share for Jazirah was 71. 439 This brings the number of tractors and combines to about 400 and 300 [654] respectively.

452 It appears that the present number of tractors and combines fulfills the demands of the Jazirah if no new region such as the Rad is 407 opened for cultivation. This is demonstrated by the fall in the rent 427 of agricultural machinery, for whereas rent of the combine cost 33% of the crop in 1936 and between 22-25% from 1940 to 1948, the charg dropped to less than 20% in 1949 and 1950 and to 15% in 1952. This last share leaves a moderate and reasonable profit to the combine ow er and it will not be possible for him to reduce prices greatly.

The same is true of tractor rents. The average charge for disc plowing a dunum at present is LS .90-1.10 in the region of Qamishli. This is a competitive charge and cannot be much reduced.

Therefore, the conclusion is that the number of agricultural mac hines in Jazirah is likely to remain stable with importation every yea to replace those machines which become obsolete.

b. Expansion in the Area Cultivated

311 The first regions to be tilled by tractors in Jazirah were Qamishli Amuda and Dirbassiya. When no more lands were available around them farmers after 1946 went east to Tal Koshak on the border of Iraq

After 1949 all the region from Tal Koshak to Dirbassiya became cultivated and farmers had to move to less productive areas around the Rad, south of Tel Brak, and in Ras el Rin. At the present time, taking Tal Koshak on the east and 30 kilometers west of Dirbassiya as the western boundary and south to the Rad and to Hassakeh, there is not a single patch uncultivated on a two year basis. In the first two years the region between Ras el Ain and Rakka was opened for cultiva tion by Asfar and Najjar family. This year the first crop grown on lands midway between the two towns appeared. The yield of barley was 5 to 6 times the amount planted. Around Qamishli the barley yield was 10 to 12.

311 491 The region of Deirik and Ain Divar or Jasiratibn Amr was long neglected despite its fertility because of impossible communications. No roads existed and the abundant rainfall stopped all transport for six months of the year. Within the last two years the Government

435 15 percent he must buy his wheat at the port of export for LS 203-5.
656 This means about LS 252 at Aleppo for the farmer of Jazirah. And
this is the price at which the market is stabilized at present, while
if this imposition did not exist the farmer would have sold his wheat
for LS 300-350.

648 7. The discussion of prices brings about a consideration of mar-
439 kets for the surplus Syrian wheat. During the French Mandate, and
up to March 1949, Syria and Lebanon formed one economic unit.
The first independent regime under Shukri Quwatly, which lasted until the first coup d'etat in 1949, preserved this unity though some friction did exist between the two Governments. President Quwatly was emphatic about the necessity of this union. Then politicians mentioned to him the alleged advantages which Lebanon had over Syria in the partnership, he invariably replied that the benefit from the partnership to the national Arab idea transcends in importance any material disadvantage resulting to Syria.

But aside from this political consideration, the union did present specific advantages to the Syrian farmer. Lebanon imports yearly about 80,000 tons of wheat. This is approximately one-third the quantity exported by Syria. Further, Lebanon had a customs duty of 50 per cent on foreign wheat other than Syrian. This meant that the Syrian farmer was assured a market for part of his crop at prices higher than world prices, besides selling Lebanon cheese, samneh, vegetables and fruit.

Whatever the economic advantages according to Syria in its new policy of separation from Lebanon, and they are highly doubtful, the Syrian farmer has lost a sure market.

In fact, the question of economic separation between Syria and Lebanon has never been examined as a purely economic propositon, but has always been mixed with considerations of national prestige and alleged Syrian economic subservience to Lebanon. This highly emotional language was designed to confuse the issue for the benefit of industrial groups, especially textile manufacturers who were crowded by Lebanese competition.

435 8. Another misconception shared by the Government and most
439 of the people is that Syrian prices of wheat should be governed by
world prices. The fact is that Jazirah wheat can never normally

435 compete on world markets. The cost of production of wheat in the
489 Jazirah by machinery is much higher than the cost of production in the major producing countries of the world, such as Canada, the U. S. A. and Australia. Since the average annual export of wheat in Syria does not exceed 250-300 thousand tons, and it is Jazirah which produces this exportable surplus, the rest of Syria taking care of internal consumption, the costs of Jazirah production become the determining factors. Some causes of the higher cost of production in Jazirah have been mentioned above.. Others, such as the difficult transportation will be discussed later. But there is no doubt that unless the different defects controlling Jazirah agriculture are removed, and they can be removed by Government enlightened action, production will drop sharply when world prices decline as they might do if world tension is removed.

e. Two Types of Agriculture in Jazirah

241 It should be stated that two different methods of production prevail in Jazirah, cultivation by peasants using mules and cultivation by machinery.

1. Peasant cultivation accounts for perhaps 50-60 per cent of the crop, and machinery cultivation for the remainder. Both types suffer from some of the obstacles mentioned above, such as bad credit and transportation systems, bad seed, insecurity as to prices, and lack of agricultural guidance. But inspite of all, the peasant farmer will continue to plow his tract of land no matter how circumstances change because farming is his occupation and he knows no other. The crop he produces is enough for him and his family, and the surplus he sells to the Jazirah towns to feed the city people. The drop in prices will simply mean a lower standard of living for him and his family.

2. The cultivator by machinery suffers from causes in addition to those of the peasant. He is a capitalist who has invested his mone in machinery, seeds, fuel and wages and he has to show a profit at the end of the year to pay for his investment and to live at a decent standard. His investment should give him returns comparable to other fields of endeavor, otherwise he will not continue in his present

241 amount he has to store. The jifrs are usually dug around the village
251 to guard them from theft. The condition of the future wheat crop
in Jazirah becomes known by the end of March. At that time, if the
forcast is favorable, the surplus wheat stored in the jifrs is brought to
the market, but if the future crop is considered in a bad condition
the wheat remains stored to be planted in the fall.

The second most important item of Jazirah commerce is the summer crops of rice, cotton, sorghum and sesame. They follow the same pattern of wheat and barley.

II. Cattle and Sheep

● 439 Jazirah has an active trade in transit shipment of cattle and
231 sheep. Before the last few years, it was itself a provider of sheep.
The Bedouin tilled a part of the land and grazed his sheep in summer
221 and fall on the land around the village. In winter and spring he be-
233 came a nomad again and migrated with his flocks to the south and
east. It was customary to pass scores of villages in winter which were
completely deserted and the mud houses sealed with one guarding left
for the whole village. The expansion of mechanical agriculture reduced the grazing lands considerably and the number of sheep dwindled.

At present, sheep and cattle are imported from Turkey and Iraq. They cross the border on foot and are either smuggled in or pay customs duties. They rest in Jazirah and are fed, then transported to Aleppo by train, or, in springtime, on foot.

III. Imported Goods

438 The main imports of Jazirah are agricultural machinery and spare parts, textiles, fuel wood and building materials. Foodstuff which is not grown in Jazirah is also imported. Because no statistics are available, it is worthwhile to make a study of the volume and value of Jazirah commerce for the next few years as an indication of the development of the region.

IV. Commercial Future of Jazirah Towns

The commercial future of Jazirah towns and especially of Qamishli is assured. Jazirah already produced in 1946 17% of the

132 region to another. On some mountain heights it is over
40 in., while in the desert areas it sinks almost to nothing.
The temperature also varies greatly, in general increasing
from west to east and to a lesser extent from north to
132 south. The differences of rainfall and temperature, together
311 with such other factors as the presence or absence of rivers
241 and springs, give rise to great differences in fertility and
vegetation. The coastal regions have a Mediterranean climate, and are often well watered both by rainfall and by rivers; they are suitable for cereals, tobacco and many kinds of fruit. The seaward slopes of the maritime ranges have a more temperate climate, and terraces of cultivable soil on which olive trees and vines can grow; but the eastern slopes are more barren. The central depression has a sub-tropical climate. Parts of it are well watered by rivers and are fertile. In the Jordan Valley, fruits can be cultivated, and cereals in the more northern parts of the inner depression. Much of the inner range is dry and barren; but on the plateaux of the north and of Transjordan there is sufficient rainfall to make possible the cultivation of cereals. This is true also of the Hauran and Jebel Druze. The Ghutah is suitable with irrigation for the growing of fruits of many kinds. East of the inner range the rainfall becomes scantier, the heat more intense, and the land less fertile; until finally it becomes too arid to be suitable for anything but pasturage. But across the Euphrates conditions change once more, and it is possible to grow cereals in the river valleys of the Jazirah.

3

131 The nature of Syrian history has been deeply affected by the structure and position of the land. It is largely a history of economic, political and other movements affecting the whole area of which Syria forms a part. To those movements Syria has served at times as a starting-point, at others as a terminus or a bridge.

439 The first of the movements has been that of world trade. Syria has almost always been an important link in the trade-routes which connect the Mediterranean world with India and the Far East; and its own products, oil, grain, textiles and metal work, have at times found a market in the Western world. Another and more specialized trade has been that with

the nomads of the Syrian and Arabian deserts, who have gone 439
to the great towns of the Syrian interior to sell their products and supply their needs. In the economic as in every other sphere of life, the Arab hinterland has given a special colour to Syrian life.

Trade has tended to follow a limited number of routes, 439
which have not varied much in principle from one generation 917
to another. For the trade with Egypt there was the great route which went along the coast of Palestine by way of Gaza. For that with western Arabia, the route ran on the east of the Dead Sea by way of Maan or Petra, in what is now Transjordan ; this was also the path taken by the Pilgrims' caravan which went yearly from Damascus to Mecca. The caravans for central Arabia went down the Wadi Sirhan to the oases of Nejd. In the other direction, routes went north-west from northern Syria through Cilicia into Asia Minor, and north-east through Urfa, Diarbekr and Mosul into Kurdistan, Persia and central Asia. Among the most important routes were those which linked the Mediterranean with India and farther Asia. There were a number of alternative routes. Goods might come by sea to southern Arabia, then by land up the western Arabian route to Damascus or some other centre. They might go up the Persian Gulf, and be landed at or near what is now Basra. From Basra several possibilities lay open : the caravans might make for Aleppo or its equivalent in north Syria, or for Damascus, Homs, or some other town in the centre. If they chose the former route, they could go on the west of the Euphrates and then across the Little Desert ; or else up the Tigris to Baghdad or even Mosul, then across Mesopotamia to the Euphrates and on as before. If their destination was Damascus, at first they would take a similar path to that of the Aleppo caravan, and then skirt the southern edge of the Little Desert and pass through Palmyra to the great towns of central Syria. Once arrived in the towns of the Syrian interior, the goods would be carried down to the coast and shipped to the West : in northern Syria they would go by way of Latakia or the Gulf of Alexandretta ; in central Syria by way of Tripoli, Beirut, Sidon or Tyre.

Not all these routes were in full use at the same time. The noon of one was often the twilight of others. Their rise and decline was determined largely by political conditions both in Syria and in the neighbouring countries ; but except in times

487 437 of unusual disorder a considerable volume of trade was always carried along one or other of the roads.

439 361 181 This world trade has meant much to Syria. It has brought her wealth. It has given her inhabitants an occupation ; until recently much of the trade not only passed through Syria but was handled in its passage by Syrian merchants. This has affected the nature of the Syrian towns, the caravan towns on the routes and the bazaar towns at the end of them. They have been cosmopolitan, the meeting-places of worlds, and their inhabitants have become quick-minded and flexible.

721 Trade has also affected the political history of Syria. Again and again powerful rulers in the neighbouring regions have stretched their hands over Syria, to tap the wealth of her cities and her routes. Often they have also desired to use her agricultural and forest resources. At other times it has been her strategic position which has tempted them ; they have wanted to use her either as a defence-post against rivals or enemies in other neighbouring countries, or else as a bridge across which their armies could pass to attack those countries. The armies, like the caravans, have trodden immemorial paths. They have come sometimes up the Palestinian coast from Egypt ; sometimes across the Euphrates from Mesopotamia or beyond ; once, and most memorably, from Arabia ; but most often from Asia Minor by way of gaps in the mountain barriers between Cilicia and northern Syria. Thus it has come about that for great parts of her history, Syria has been a province of an Empire larger than herself. On the whole, these have been the times of her greatest prosperity. Often she has been not only a part of an Empire or a world, but also its frontier.

167 171 Besides the movements of goods and armies, there has been a third movement, that of population. As a consequence of trade or war, or for other reasons, immigrants have flowed into Syria throughout history. There has been a trickle from Egypt and the Mediterranean countries, a larger stream from Anatolia, and occasional inrushes from central Asia ; but above all there has been an uninterrupted flow from the Arabian peninsula. Not only individuals but whole tribes have come in. Nomads of Arabia have moved northwards and westwards, either because means of subsistence in the peninsula were insufficient or else under the attraction of plunder ; from preying upon the cultivated land of Syria they have gradually

11: Hourani S-4 (no date) 1946 MD1 Syria MD1

threatened by the avarice of his superiors, the encroachment 621 of his equals and the insubordination of his vassals. The 423 size of domains and the fortunes of noble families were always changing. A certain stability was, however, given to the system by the practice of turning lands into religious trusts (Waqfs) for religious or charitable objects. Families which were the custodians of such trusts, which benefited from them in other ways, or which by tradition filled important religious positions, had a better chance of retaining their wealth and influence than those which had become rich and powerful through tax-farming.

At the bottom of the feudal structure were the cultivators, 423 who were serfs of their immediate lords, owing them a variety 621 of feudal dues and oppressed by them. The usual practice 427 was for a village to hold and cultivate its land in common; small individual holdings were the exception.

9

Sometimes the local dynasts were adventurers, ruling by 186 the sword alone and without any support from local tradition. 642 But often their rule was firmly based upon local sentiment and loyalty: a localism which was reinforced by tribalism and, in those districts in which compact religious minorities were settled, by sectarianism. This was especially so in Lebanon; but over the whole country it is true to say that the local community was the real political and social unit. There was no effective consciousness of an Arab nation, and 'Syria' was no more than a geographical expression; nor was there any sense of responsibility for the Government, which was generally regarded as essentially hostile, an instrument of oppression.

Side by side with the life of the countryside, there went 369 on the distinctive life of the Syrian towns. The immemorial [439] stopping-places on the trade-routes—the ports, the bazaar- 621 towns and the caravan-towns—kept something of their great- 184 ness in the Ottoman period. There was still a lively transit-trade; Syrian wheat and fruit still went to Egypt, cottons and silks to Europe. The town-populations were Arabic in language, and their ways were deeply influenced by Arab customs; but their social structure differed from that of the countryside, and was determined by their peculiar economic function. They were naturally more open to influences

11: Hourani S-4 (no date) 1946 MD1 Syria MO1

passengers and [illegible]

mainly by motor-car. The trunk-roads, built for the most 489 part since the establishment of French rule, are good, local roads 491 satisfactory in summer but often very bad in winter; motor transport across the desert to Iraq is well organized by private companies. A trans-desert railway has been planned but not built. There are several civil airports.

The defective financial system is a further obstacle to 452 economic development. Credit facilities are inadequate; 434 foreign capital has been invested in public utilities but not 436 in industry; long-term investment and constructive enterprise have been discouraged by the instability of the currency. Since 1924 the legal currency of the country has been the Syro-Lebanese paper pound, issued by the concessionary Banque de Syrie et du Grand Liban, of which the ownership is mainly French. It is a franc-exchange currency, one pound being equivalent to twenty francs; and it therefore shared in the fluctuations of the franc. In 1941, after the invasion of Syria and Lebanon by the Allied forces, it was officially linked to sterling. As an unstable and a paper currency, it has never won the confidence of the bulk of the population, who prefer, in spite of official prohibitions, to use the Ottoman gold pound or the sovereign as the standard of value in important transactions; since the relation between the value of the gold pound and that of the paper pound is constantly changing, problems are always arising in regard to the rate of repayment of debts calculated in terms of gold but actually paid in paper.

4

In commerce as in industry the old order is dying. So long 433 as Syria and Lebanon formed part of the Ottoman Empire, 439 their towns were centres not only for the internal trade of a great part of Ottoman Asia but also for much of its trade with Europe. The last generation has seen the disintegration of the Empire into a number of separate States and the creation of tariff-barriers and other obstacles to the free flow of goods; it has witnessed also the rise of the port of Haifa, and the consequent diversion of part of the transit-trade from Syria and Lebanon to Palestine. In addition, the decline of the traditional industries and the decrease in the demand for their products, the slow growth of modern industries and the absence of any considerable demand in the world for

433 such goods as Syria's few modern factories produce, have
439 between them severely limited the Syrian and Lebanese
export trade.

439 According to the official statistics for 1938, the latest year
457 for which detailed figures are available, the main countries to which the French Mandated Territories exported goods were Iraq, Palestine, France, Transjordan, Italy, the United States and Egypt, in that order.[1] Much the most important exports were vegetable products and textile materials and goods. The total value of exports and re-exports (excluding the oil of Iraq) was some 892,232,000 francs (£5,028,000).[1] The chief countries from which goods were imported were Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States, Germany, Italy and Roumania. The main goods imported were textile materials and goods, metals and metal work, vegetable and mineral products; and the total value of imports was 1,707,696,000 francs (£9,059,000).[2] There was thus an adverse trade balance of 815,464,000 francs (£4,031,000) which was largely offset by the revenue from certain types of invisible export. For example large sums were brought into the country by the many thousands of tourists who visited it, and by the Egyptians, Palestinians, Iraqis and others who spent the summer in the hill-resorts of Lebanon. Again, considerable sums of money were sent home by emigrants in America and elsewhere; this item is now much less important than during the past, but it is still not negligible. A third type of invisible export was the foreign capital invested in the country, and foreign credit granted to merchants. In spite of these invisible exports, however, both the size of Syrian and Lebanese foreign trade and the discrepancy between imports and exports are unsatisfactory. The situation can be improved, first by an increase and diversification in production, and secondly by the discovery of external markets for the goods produced, either in the neighbouring countries or elsewhere.

5

511 Syria and Lebanon are comparatively poor countries, and in spite of the changes which have taken place the standard of living in the countryside and among the poorer classes in

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[1] For statistics of foreign trade, see Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, *Rapport, 1938*, pp. 199-202.

[2] Calculated at the rate of 177.45 francs, to the pound sterling. This was the average rate for December, 1938.

648 Hama et Prolongement' (D.H.P.) company. Since 1925 this
471 company had had an agreement with the local Governments by which the latter made good any losses incurred by the company in the working of the railways, and received a progressive share of any profits which were made.

452 There were a number of French financial institutions with interests in the Mandated Territories. The bank of issue, the Banque de Syrie et du Grand Liban, had its headquarters in Paris, and of its 25½ million francs of share-capital over 20 millions were in French hands, while twelve out of its sixteen directors were French, the remainder being Syrians
[436] and Lebanese. By an agreement made in 1924 and subsequently renewed, the Banque was given the exclusive right of issuing Syro-Lebanese currency. It also performed the functions of an ordinary commercial bank. In addition, a great deal of commercial banking, mortgage and land-credit business was transacted by the Banque Française de Syrie, the Crédit Français d'Algérie et de Tunisie and the Compagnie Algérienne.

439 In 1938 France imported goods of greater value from Syria and Lebanon than did any other country except Palestine; and she exported to them goods of greater value than did any other country except Great Britain. The total value of her imports from them was 105,894,000 francs. The main articles which she imported were vegetables and fruits; she did not obtain from the Levant States any important raw materials for her industries. She exported to them 197,818,000 francs worth of goods, including large quantities of iron and iron goods, machinery, chemical products, precious metals and silk goods.[1]

471 The Mandated Territories were also important for French
649 commerce as providing a link in France's communications with her Far Eastern possessions: the civil air-ports were used as stopping places on the route from France to Indo-China. Moreover, one of the two pipe-lines through which the oil of Iraq is conveyed to the Mediterranean passes through Syria and Lebanon to reach the sea at Tripoli. This was of dual importance to France: first because French interests owned 23¾ per cent of the share-capital of the Iraq Petroleum Company, and secondly because France obtained between one-third and one-half of her total oil-supply from Iraq, by

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[1] For detailed figures, see Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, *Rapport, 1938*, p. 203.

241 433 trated in the fall and winter seasons. Thus around 70% of the area in crops is usually planted to wheat and barley, and these two cereals contributed £S 59.2 million and £S 70.8 million or approximately 19% of the total value of Syria's exports in 1952 and 1953. Although a considerable number of summer crops are grown, including sorghum, maize, rice, pulses and vegetables, by far the most important of these is cotton. The latter now rivals wheat as the most valuable crop of the country even though the 1953 acreage planted to cotton was only 10% of that sown to [439] wheat. Exports of cotton and cotton seed amounted in 1952 and 1953 to £S 131.2 million and £S 140.2 million, or 38% and 40% of the value of all exports. Orchard crops such as olives, nuts, apricots and other fruits also assume some importance in agricultural production, although they 233 439 take up less than 10% of the planted area. Animal husbandry, based principally on sheep and goats, is primarily a pastoral industry without a close link with settled agriculture. Exports of livestock and livestock products including hides and skins, samneh (clarified butter), cheese and eggs, amounted in 1953 to almost £S 48 million or around 13% of the total value of exports. Live animals alone contributed £S 23 million, although such exports were offset by imports, primarily from Iraq, to a value of £S 7.1 million.

241 433 Much of Syria's agricultural output is consumed on the farm and therefore does not enter the market economy. From the returns of the agricultural production tax, which is levied only on produce brought to market, it may be estimated that only around 40% of the production of wheat, maize and sorghum and less than 30% of the output of lentils is sold.

Industry

433 464 During the postwar period industry has steadily forged ahead, although its contribution to national income is probably still only between one-fifth and one-fourth that of agriculture and animal husbandry. The number employed in manufacturing is difficult to estimate, since the 1947 census provided no occupational breakdown, and industrial enterprises required to register with the government generally understate the number of workers employed. Fragmentary data collected by the mission indicate that employment in more or less mechanized manufacturing establishments, many of which are very small, may be between 35,000 and 40,000. If

handicraft workers and artisans are included, the number engaged in 433
some form of manufacturing may approach or perhaps even exceed 464
100,000.

The textile industry, including spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing [281] and finishing, and the manufacture of garments, is the most developed. It probably employs close to 20,000 people in more or less mechanical establishments and it was able, in 1953, to export goods to a value of about £S 25 million. Among other important industries are flour milling, the extraction of vegetable oils and making of soap, tanning, sugar refining, canning and preserving, and the manufacture of cement, glass, tobacco and matches. The production of utensils, implements, furniture and shoes, although on a considerable scale, is almost completely in the handicraft stage.

Commerce

Commerce has always been one of the most profitable occupations in 439 Syria. It has furnished much of the capital for the development of industry and even of agriculture. Aleppo and Damascus are the principal commercial centers of the country, the former being the more important. It handles most of Syria's exports, which emanate largely from the northern part of the country, and with the development of the port of Latakia it is also increasing its share of the import trade.

Foreign commerce is quite important in total trade. Over the three-year period 1951-53 the value of imports has averaged close to 30% of probable national income and exports about 22%. Exports have risen rather steadily in total value, and imports somewhat more slowly. Separate foreign trade figures for Syria have been available only since March 1950, when the economic union with Lebanon was terminated in order to give Syria more freedom in protecting its domestic manufacturing industry. Foreign trade has developed as follows (in millions of Syrian pounds):

Year	Customs figures			Adjusted figures		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1951	277	304	−27	292	418	−126
1952	320	313	+7	337	444	−117
1953	376	307	+69	408	484	−76

● 459 A major adjustment must be made in the customs returns because they value imports on the basis of the official exchange rate, which is £S 2.20 to the dollar, rather than the actual rate, which in the years 1951-53 has fluctuated between £S 3.51 and £S 3.89. Minor adjustments must also be made to compensate for undervaluation and unrecorded shipments. Even the adjusted returns, however, show a gradual improvement in the balance of trade.

The composition of foreign trade, shown for the years 1951-53 in

TABLE 1 Average Annual Foreign Trade, 1951–1953 (Customs Figures)

	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (thousand £S)	Percentage of total value
Exports			
Livestock and animal products	5,242[b]	31,184[b]	9.6[b]
Wheat	94,390	25,555	7.9
Barley	103,526	19,453	6.0
Cotton	38,607	125,173	38.6
Wool	5,168	25,225	7.8
Textiles	—	31,740	9.8
Other	—	65,847	20.3
Total	—	324,177	100.0
Imports[a]			
Livestock and animal products	788	8,183	2.7
Grains, fruits and vegetables	102,640	34,312	11.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	388,684	37,008	12.1
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	—	15,888	5.2
Wood and cork	—	9,350	3.0
Textile materials and goods	—	63,812	20.7
Precious metals and stones	—	14,640	4.8
Base metals and manufactures	—	23,731	7.7
Iron and steel	46,148	18,086	5.2
Machinery	—	42,897	13.9
Agricultural machinery	—	12,009	3.9
Transportation equipment	—	15,079	4.9
Motor vehicles and cycles	—	13,364	4.3
Other	—	43,204	14.0
Total	—	308,104	100.0

[a] Valued at official exchange rate.

[b] Excluding wool, goat hair and hides and skins.

439 Table 1,[3] reflects, of course, the general structure of the economy. As already indicated, raw cotton represents well over a third of Syria's exports, and cereals, livestock and raw wool almost another third. In recent years, however, textiles have accounted for nearly one-tenth of the value of exports. As might be expected, imports are more diverse in character. Textile materials and manufactures, machinery, petroleum products and fruits and vegetables are among the principal imports; iron and steel, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, precious metals, motor vehicles and timber are also important.

[648] Despite the dissolution of the Syrian-Lebanese economic union, Lebanon has remained Syria's principal trading partner, taking almost a quarter of Syria's exports and contributing around 10% of its imports. Three countries—Lebanon, France and the United Kingdom—buy over half of Syria's exports; and five countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Lebanon and Western Germany—supply between 50% and 60% of its imports. In the three years 1951-53 about 41% of Syria's exports was marketed in other Arab countries which, however, supplied only 18% of Syria's imports.

457 Syria's normal trade deficit is offset, on the current account of the balance of international payments, by local expenditures and oil transit payments made by foreign oil companies, by UNRWA[4] expenditures in Syria and by emigrant remittances. On capital account, there is evidently some continued net foreign investment, particularly by Lebanese, and some repatriation of capital by Syrians returning to their homeland. A considerable volume of bank funds has flowed to Syria partly because there has been a shift in the financing of Syria's foreign trade from Beirut to Aleppo and Damascus and partly because foreign banks have needed more funds to meet the credit needs of an expanding economy. Although the movement of these bank funds shows sharp seasonal fluctuations, there has apparently been a general upward trend in the amount of foreign banking advances in recent years. Total foreign exchange receipts and payments were not far out of balance in 1950, 1951 and 1952, but in 1953 Syrian gold and foreign exchange reserves, valued at the free rate, increased by £S 51 million. Foreign exchange and gold reserves at the free rate rose from £S 114.3 million at the end of 1951 to £S 157 million at

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[3] See also Annex A, p. 213 *et seq.*

[4] United Nations Relief and Works Administration, charged with the care of Arab refugees from Palestine.

leum refinery. Syria now obtains its petroleum products, of which total 471
consumption in 1953 amounted to around 450,000 metric tons, partly from 382
the Tripoli refinery in Lebanon and partly from more distant sources of [451]
supply. By arrangements between the government and the distributing companies, prices in Syria are explicitly or implicitly based on ex-Tripoli prices plus transport costs. It is perhaps natural that Syria should want its own refinery, not only because a large volume of crude oil flows across its territory through the Trans-Arabian pipeline and the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipelines, but also because transport costs substantially increase the price of petroleum products.

A case for a government refinery might be made if there were no alternatives. Private companies, however, are apparently willing to erect such a refinery. The Iraq Petroleum Company, for instance, has offered to carry out its original pledge to construct and operate a refinery serving Syrian requirements. Its offer is apparently conditioned on an agreement with the government regarding pipeline transit dues and on the understanding that the refined products would be sold at the refinery site on the basis of the prices obtaining at the Tripoli refinery. The company has offered to raise the transit dues now paid but the desultory negotiations on this subject carried on over the past years have not produced an agreement. The mission does not necessarily suggest that an agreement for the construction of a refinery be made with the Iraq Petroleum Company but simply that the government avail itself of offers by private enterprise to build a refinery. Such a refinery together with appurtenant facilities would probably cost over £S 30 million, a sum which the government can ill afford to spend at a time when it is hard pressed to find all the resources required for projects for which private capital is not available. At the same time it is evident that the construction of a refinery in Syria would be advantageous to the economy. For example, if a Syrian refinery sold its products on the basis of the price formula proposed by the Iraq Petroleum Company, the cost of transport between Tripoli and Homs, the proposed site of the new refinery, would be saved. At present, the difference between the price of gas oil and fuel oil at Tripoli and Homs, for example, is £S 6.20 and £S 9.25 per metric ton respectively, or about 7% and 15% of the prices at Homs. The construction of the refinery would undoubtedly bring about a significant reduction in the prices of refined products throughout northern Syria, which consumes the bulk of the country's total requirements.

ANNEX A *INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POSITION*

1 FOREIGN TRADE

Statistical Limitations

439 [448] Until March 13, 1950, Syria and Lebanon were joined in a Customs Union and separate trade data for the two countries were not collected. Statistics for Syrian trade first appeared in 1950 but do not cover the full year. They are also less reliable than those for succeeding years in view of the understandable lack of experience on the part of Syrian customs officers with enforcement of tariffs and recording trade.

Customs statistics record the value of imports at official rates of exchange of the Syrian pound, which differ from the prevailing free market exchange rates at which import transactions are conducted. This in itself necessitates adjustments for every currency used. On the basis of certain broad assumptions, such adjustments have been made by the mission for balance of payments estimates, but could not be made in the foreign trade statistics because of the lack of data on which to base an adjustment of the value of specific items.

The extended land frontiers, particularly in some of the more sparsely inhabited parts of the country, facilitate smuggling. Re-exports of gold were not recorded as such prior to 1954 because gold exports were forbidden.

Finally, there is believed to be a certain amount of both under- and over-estimation of the value of goods as declared to the customs authorities, especially in trade with neighboring countries, and not all these statements can be corrected.

It follows that Syria's pre-1951 foreign trade cannot be properly assessed at all and the analysis of data for the last three years must allow for margins of error due to the many adjustments based largely on estimates.

Foreign Trade of the Customs Union

Table 1 records the total value, in Syrian-Lebanese pounds, of the trade of the Syrian-Lebanese Customs Union since 1945.

[p. 212 CONTAINS NO TEXTUAL MATERIAL]

TABLE 1 Total Trade of Syria and Lebanon, 1945-49

● 439

(*Thousand £LS*)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade deficit
1945	43,842	130,624	86,782
1946	85,560	266,654	181,094
1947	83,640	362,764	279,124
1948	78,501	483,460	404,959
1949	111,104	516,188	405,084

SOURCE: Official statistics of the Customs Union.

The postwar rise in exports, recorded at the actual prevailing exchange rates, was due both to the depreciation of the currency and an increase in the volume of shipments. Imports, valued at the official exchange rate, rose sharply because of postwar re-stocking, a marked increase in prices and the general expansion of economic activity. It will be noted that in 1949 the recorded value of imports was almost quadruple that of exports, and the trade deficit was actually larger than that indicated in the Table because imports were valued at the official exchange rate which, by that time, differed at least 30% from the free market rates at which imports were financed.

The question of the proportions of the Customs Union's total foreign trade originating in or destined for each of the two countries was endlessly disputed but never resolved. For many years the joint customs receipts were shared on the basis of 56% for Syria and 44% for Lebanon. This distribution was frequently contested by both sides. As it was merely an administrative arrangement and was not based on any statistical data, it provides little guidance as to the true origin and destination of trade.

Table 2 shows the foreign trade of Syria and Lebanon in the first three calendar years following the termination of the Customs Union and after eliminating their trade with each other. It indicates that Syria accounted for 75% to 80% of their combined exports and about 50% of their total imports. Syria's share of imports may well have been smaller than during the years of the Customs Union because in the years 1951 to 1953 it was becoming more self-sufficient in manufactures and was prohibiting a considerable number of imports.

TABLE 2 Foreign Trade of Syria and of Lebanon, 1951–53

(*Thousand £S*)

Year	Syria	Lebanon	Total	% of Syria's share in total[c]
Imports[a]:				
1951	269,863	271,816	541,679	49.8
1952	277,616	283,207	560,823	49.5
1953	273,671	269,967	543,638	50.3
Exports[b]:				
1951	217,681	78,152[d]	295,833	73.2
1952	249,294	52,053[d]	301,347	82.7
1953	285,587	69,699[d]	355,280	80.3

[a] At official exchange rates.
[b] At free market exchange rates.
[c] After elimination of their mutual trade.
[d] Lebanon's exports adjusted by difference between rates of £S and £L (annual averages).

SOURCE: Derived from official trade statistics of Syria and Lebanon.

Composition of Syrian Foreign Trade since 1951

In Chapter 1 of the Main Report global figures of Syrian exports and imports over the period 1951-53 are given. These figures are supplemented here by more detailed information on the composition of Syria's annual foreign trade since 1951. Tables 3 and 4 give a breakdown of Syrian exports and imports in 21 groups taken from the official statistics; Tables 5 and 6 show the composition of foreign trade, export and import, by principal types of commodities, selected by the mission.

Unfortunately 1951 is not a good year for purposes of comparison; the very poor cereal crop allowed only about 31,000 tons of cereals exports, as compared with over 256,000 tons in 1952 and over 383,000 tons in 1953. In 1951 exports of several other commodities, e.g., ginned cotton and wool, consequently rank relatively high. With due allowance for this circumstance the composition of Syrian exports during the last three years has been relatively stable, with ginned cotton representing more than one-third, and cereals representing approximately one-fifth of the total value of exports. Of other agricultural exports, pulses rose somewhat, while oil seeds and vetch remained fairly stable and tobacco declined. Exports of raw wool

TABLE 3 Exports by Groups of Commodities, 1951–53

Commodity	1951			1952			1953		
	Tons	Value (thousand £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (thousand £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (thousand £S)	% of total value
I. Live animals	5,036	30,030	10.8	4,681	28,216	8.8	6,010	35,306	9.4
II. Grains, fruit and vegetables	115,652	28,675	10.3	372,449	89,181	27.9	560,228	117,892	31.4
III. Oils and fats	1,020	1,911	0.7	144	235	0.1	1,918	2,483	0.7
IV. Processed foods and tobacco	21,280	11,379	4.1	19,822	10,095	3.2	28,392	8,982	2.4
V. Mineral products	17,245	513	0.2	36,424	1,798	0.6	46,170	2,982	0.8
VI. Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	1,784	3,534	1.3	1,967	4,063	1.3	2,201	3,244	0.9
VII. Skins, hides, etc.	1,254	4,369	1.6	706	2,508	0.8	1,008	2,983	0.8
VIII. Rubber products	86	100	0.0	42	119	0.0	51	72	0.0
IX. Wood and cork	2,428	1,161	0.4	1,696	964	0.3	1,983	1,007	0.3
X. Paper products	268	594	0.2	341	730	0.2	470	996	0.3
XI. Textile materials and goods	35,787	190,033	68.6	46,267	177,586	55.6	63,936	191,457	50.9
XII. Footwear and fashion articles	31	318	0.1	33	327	0.1	47	339	0.1
XIII. Ceramics and glass	2,053	753	0.3	2,229	739	0.2	2,464	755	0.2
XIV. Precious metals and stones	7	545	0.2	5	258	0.1	3	4,113	1.1
XV. Common metals and manufactures	8,025	2,163	0.8	3,425	1,608	0.5	1,718	1,386	0.4
XVI. Machinery	311	756	0.3	380	773	0.2	370	815	0.2
XVII. Transportation equipment	34	38	0.0	155	182	0.1	697	693	0.2
XVIII. Scientific instruments	4	25	0.0	2	36	0.0	8	191	0.1
XIX. Arms and ammunition	—	1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
XX. Miscellaneous goods	43	235	0.1	50	154	0.0	45	124	0.0
XXI. Works of art	—	1	0.0	—	1	0.0	1	5	0.0
Total	212,348	277,134	100.0	490,818	319,573	100.0	717,720	375,825	100.0

SOURCE: Official Syrian trade statistics.

TABLE 4 Imports by Groups of Commodities, 1951–53

Commodity	1951			1952			1953		
	Tons	Value (thousand £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (thousand £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (thousand £S)	% of total value
I. Live animals	675	8,121	2.67	734	8,233	2.63	956	8,195	2.67
II. Grains, fruit and vegetables	129,973	30,608	10.07	168,300	43,516	13.89	112,654	28,516	9.29
III. Oils and fats	4,208	3,648	1.20	8,048	5,146	1.64	8,094	5,126	1.67
IV. Processed foods and tobacco	29,733	12,145	4.00	45,060	16,992	5.42	30,607	10,477	3.41
V. Mineral products	388,262	36,222	11.92	413,822	38,792	12.38	431,679	41,189	13.41
VI. Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	17,859	15,764	5.19	18,978	16,775	5.35	23,925	15,125	4.93
VII. Skins, hides, etc.	2,157	3,919	1.29	2,584	4,707	1.50	2,705	4,135	1.35
VIII. Rubber products	2,942	5,758	1.89	2,677	5,919	1.89	3,461	5,664	1.84
IX. Wood and cork	42,607	8,754	2.88	46,219	10,459	3.34	41,198	8,837	2.88
X. Paper products	5,392	5,411	1.78	5,837	5,578	1.78	8,879	5,539	1.80
XI. Textile materials and goods	16,960	64,433	21.20	19,958	64,340	20.53	28,098	62,662	20.41
XII. Footwear and fashion articles	217	517	0.17	220	721	0.23	39	149	0.05
XIII. Ceramics and glass	7,191	3,805	1.25	5,571	3,214	1.03	7,007	3,853	1.25
XIV. Precious metals and stones	8	12,811	4.22	6	10,186	3.25	9	20,922	6.81
XV. Common metals and manufactures	49,343	22,533	7.41	46,229	25,028	7.99	50,593	23,633	7.70
XVI. Machinery	22,716	52,511	17.28	13,079	36,025	11.50	14,929	40,156	13.08
XVII. Transportation equipment	6,171	13,144	4.32	7,252	13,430	4.29	6,695	18,664	6.08
XVIII. Scientific instruments	163	2,005	0.66	156	2,343	0.75	515	2,529	0.82
XIX. Arms and ammunition	58	214	0.07	36	245	0.08	74	206	0.07
XX. Miscellaneous goods	396	1,588	0.52	362	1,677	0.54	409	1,459	0.48
XXI. Works of art	2	20	0.01	1	8	0.00	2	14	0.00
Total	727,033	303,931	100.00	805,129	313,334	100.00	772,528	307,050	100.00

SOURCE: Official Syrian trade statistics.

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TABLE 5 Composition of Syria's Export Trade, 1951–53

Commodity	1951			1952			1953		
	Tons	Value (million £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (million £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (million £S)	% of total value
Cereals	31,253	8.3	3.0	256,217	62.8	19.7	382,988	81.8	21.8
of which: Wheat	2,748	0.8	0.3	100,227	29.8	9.3	180,185	46.0	12.2
Barley	17,175	4.2	1.5	140,135	29.4	9.2	153,268	24.8	6.6
Other	11,330	3.3	1.2	15,855	3.6	1.1	49,535	11.0	2.9
Vegetables	15,072	1.6	0.6	14,507	2.3	0.7	15,983	1.6	0.4
Pulses	5,952	2.4	0.9	7,241	2.9	0.9	21,244	7.7	2.0
Vetch	4,487	1.3	0.5	3,034	1.0	0.3	6,517	1.5	0.4
Flour	5,494	1.9	0.7	9,347	3.6	1.1	26,207	6.9	1.8
Oilseeds	21,065	6.0	2.2	33,244	7.2	2.3	29,932	6.6	1.8
Tobacco and tombac	3,770	5.6	2.0	2,896	4.6	1.4	1,423	2.4	0.6
Soap	1,540	2.9	1.0	1,790	3.4	1.1	1,919	2.6	0.7
Hides and skins	1,207	4.0	1.4	654	2.3	0.7	983	2.6	0.7
Silk products (artific.)	1,339	13.8	5.0	2,464	15.5	4.9	2,321	17.0	4.5
Cotton (ginned)	24,088	116.5	42.0	37,786	124.4	38.9	53,946	134.7	35.8
Cotton textiles	986	9.1	3.3	1,092	9.8	3.1	950	6.0	1.6
Wool	7,511	39.4	14.2	3,492	14.7	4.6	4,501	21.5	5.7
Animals[a]	n.a.	19.0	6.9	425	20.9	6.5	404	23.0	6.1
Other	88,584	45.3	16.4	116,629	44.2	13.8	168,402	59.5	15.9
Total	212,348	277.1	100.0	490,818	319.6	100.0	717,720	375.8	100.0

[a] 1951: 385,815 head; 1952: 460,000 head; 1953: 537,000 head.

SOURCE: Breakdown by types of commodities prepared by mission on the basis of official Syrian statistics.

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TABLE 6 Composition of Syria's Import Trade, 1951–53

Commodity[a]	1951			1952			1953		
	Tons	Value (million £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (million £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (million £S)	% of total value
Textiles (including clothing)	16,960	64.4	21.2	19,959	64.3	20.5	28,098	62.7	20.4
Machinery (excluding motor vehicles)	22,716	52.5	17.3	13,079	36.0	11.5	14,929	40.2	13.1
Minerals	388,212	36.2	11.9	413,822	38.8	12.4	431,679	41.2	13.4
Petroleum products	270,374	29.4	9.7	365,045	35.3	11.3	412,797	39.5	12.9
Other	117,838	6.8	2.2	48,777	3.5	1.1	18,882	1.7	0.6
Metals	49,351	35.4	11.6	45,927	33.4	10.7	50,114	42.5	13.8
Gold and precious metals	8	12.8	4.2	6	10.2	3.3	9	20.9	6.8
Other	49,343	22.6	7.4	45,921	23.2	7.4	50,105	21.6	7.0
Cereals	30,257	10.8	3.6	42,084	15.7	5.0	6,022	3.2	1.0
Fruit	76,702	10.2	3.4	83,417	12.9	4.1	66,850	12.0	3.9
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	4,192	6.6	2.2	10,164	10.8	3.4	7,343	7.3	2.4
Other	138,643	87.8	28.9	176,687	101.4	32.4	167,520	97.9	31.9
Total	727,033	303.9	100.0	805,130	313.3	100.0	772,555	307.0	100.0

[a] At official exchange rates.

SOURCE: Breakdown by types of commodities prepared by mission on the basis of official Syrian statistics.

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and live animals are considerably more important than exports of hides and skins. Syria annually imports considerable quantities of animals, mostly sheep, which are exported after being fattened and sheared. Among exports of industrial goods the largest items are artificial silk products, cotton textiles and soap; together with other unclassified industrial commodities, they represent about 15% of the total value of exports.

Among imports, textiles are still the largest item, accounting regularly for one-fifth of total imports. The steady increase of demand for petroleum products is clearly shown in Table 6. The greater imports of cereals in 1951 and 1952, following the 1951 crop failure, were rather exceptional. Imports of gold increased in 1953, when they amounted to £S 20.1 million at the official rate or almost £S 32.5 million at the free market rate. Of the 5.3 tons of gold imported in that year, 1.6 tons were for monetary purposes. Imports of machinery were particularly heavy in 1951, presumably because potential investors were encouraged by the 1950 boom year.

Table 7 is designed to show how much Syria has been actually spending in terms of foreign exchange on imports of capital goods during the last three years.

Direction of Foreign Trade

As a primarily agricultural country, Syria exports most of its products to the industrialized countries of Western Europe and to the United States, from which in turn come most of Syria's imports. Table 8 shows Syria's trade with three groups of countries: the industrialized western countries; the member countries of the Arab League, with which Syria has entered into a preferential trade agreement; and other countries with which Syria has more or less regular trade relations. The Table reveals that about two-thirds of Syrian imports, by value, are derived from Western Europe and the United States and about half of its exports are directed to this group of countries. About one-fifth of Syria's imports come from the Arab countries, to which about 40% of its exports are destined.

TABLE 7 Imports of Capital Goods, 1951–53

(All figures in thousands)

	1951		1952		1953	
	£S[a]	$[b]	£S	$	£S	$
Machinery	52,611	14,546	36,025	9,710	40,056	11,204
Agricultural	19,620	5,407	26,183	7,058	33,381	9,335
Other	32,991	9,139	9,842	2,652	6,675	1,869
Transportation equipment	13,144	3,641	13,430	3,620	18,664	5,221
Total	65,755	18,187	49,455	13,330	58,720	16,425

[a] As recorded at special rate.

[b] U.S. dollar equivalent at current market rate.

SOURCES: Etude sur la Syrie Economique 1953, Bureau des Documentations Syriennes et Arabes, Damas, Syria; official Syrian trade statistics.

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TABLE 8 Value of Syria's Foreign Trade by Groups of Countries, 1951–53

(Million £S)

	1951				1952				1953			
	Exp.	%	Imp.[a]	%	Exp.	%	Imp.[a]	%	Exp.	%	Imp[a]	%
Countries included in Table 9	246.2	88.8	280.6	92.2	306.0	95.8	287.7	91.8	366.1	97.4	281.9	91.8
Western countries[b]	129.7	46.8	196.5	64.6	177.3	55.5	191.5	61.1	212.7	56.6	195.2	63.6
Arab countries[c]	110.7	39.9	55.1	18.1	122.7	38.4	59.9	19.1	149.0	39.6	63.3	20.6
Other regular trade partners[d]	5.8	2.1	29.0	9.5	6.0	1.9	36.3	11.6	4.4	1.2	23.4	7.6
Countries not included in Table 9 . . .	30.9	11.2	23.3	7.8	13.6	4.2	25.6	8.2	9.7	2.6	25.1	8.2
Total trade	277.1	100.0	303.9	100.0	319.6	100.0	313.3	100.0	375.8	100.0	307.0	100.0

[a] At official exchange rate.

[b] Including France, U. K., Italy, U. S., Western Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Trieste, Austria, Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

[c] Does not include Lebanon's free zone.

[d] Including Iran, Spain, Burma, India, Turkey, Cuba, China and Romania.

SOURCE: Based on official Syrian trade statistics

Table 9 gives the value of Syria's trade with individual countries for 1953. It shows that Lebanon and France, with which Syria has historically been so closely connected, are still its most important trade partners, although the United Kingdom follows very closely and the United States has become Syria's main supplier.

TABLE 9 Value of Syria's Foreign Trade by Countries, 1953

(*Thousand £S*)

	Exports	Imports[a]	Balance
Lebanon	90,238	33,379	56,859
France	58,513	32,684	25,829
United Kingdom	46,340	33,326	13,014
Italy	31,349	21,604	9,745
West Germany	24,204	29,251	−5,047
United States	20,837	37,675	−16,838
Belgium	18,673	9,985	8,688
Iraq	17,362	8,336	9,026
Jordan	21,702	8,292	13,410
Saudi Arabia	12,188	11,873	315
Iran	237	2,080	−1,843
Netherlands	7,070	11,967	−4,897
Switzerland	4,552	9,338	−4,786
Lebanon (free zone)	3,834	—	3,834
Spain	3,681	1,022	2,659
Egypt	3,428	825	2,603
Kuwait	1,911	100	1,811
Aden	2,075	247	1,828
Burma	—	2	−2
Trieste	1,133	12	1,121
India	—	6,702	−6,702
Turkey	431	6,542	−6,111
Austria	11	3,806	−3,795
Sweden	259	3,164	−2,905
Cuba	—	2,735	−2,735
Czechoslovakia	—	2,457	−2,457
China	—	2,190	−2,190
Romania	—	2,108	−2,108
Others	5,797	25,348	−19,551
Total	375,825	307,050	68,775

[a] At official exchange rates.

SOURCE: Official Syrian trade statistics.

439 Table 10 gives a more detailed picture of the respective shares in Syria's 1951-53 total trade of the country's nine principal trade partners.

TABLE 10 Direction of Trade, 1951-53

(Thousand £S)

	1951		1952		1953	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Exports:						
Lebanon	59,453	21.5	70,279	22.0	90,238	24.0
France	50,353	18.2	49,166	15.4	58,513	15.6
United Kingdom . . .	19,522	7.0	77,161	24.1	46,340	12.3
United States	37,362	13.5	15,945	5.0	20,837	5.5
Italy	14,493	5.2	16,606	5.2	31,349	8.3
Iraq	20,249	7.3	17,176	5.4	17,362	4.6
Jordan	12,348	4.5	16,846	5.3	21,702	5.8
West Germany	2,799	1.0	9,873	3.1	24,204	6.4
Others	60,555	21.9	46,521	14.5	65,280	17.4
Total	277,134	100.0	319,573	100.0	375,825	100.0
Imports:						
United States	55,514	18.3	45,470	14.5	37,675	12.3
United Kingdom . . .	38,945	12.8	39,244	12.5	33,326	10.9
Lebanon	34,088	11.2	35,724	11.4	33,379	10.9
France	31,727	10.4	29,573	9.4	32,684	10.6
West Germany	16,922	5.6	19,098	6.1	29,251	9.5
Italy	21,225	7.0	20,472	6.5	21,604	7.0
Belgium	9,286	3.1	13,777	4.4	9,985	3.3
Netherlands	4,907	1.6	7,519	2.4	11,967	3.9
Others	91,337	30.0	102,463	32.7	97,179	31.6
Total	303,951	100.0	313,340	100.0	307,050	100.0

SOURCE: Official Syrian trade statistics.

Table 11 shows the share of the Arab countries in Syria's foreign trade during the last three years.

TABLE 11 Share of Arab Countries in Syria's Foreign Trade, 1951–53

	Imports			Exports			Balance,
	Tons	Value (million £S)	% of total value	Tons	Value (million £S)	% of total value	+ or − value
1951							
Arab countries	404,666	55.1	18.1	112,661	110.7	39.9	55.6
Egypt	12,180	3.7	1.2	14,963	7.2	2.6	3.5
Iraq	43,636	8.9	2.9	4,842	20.2	7.3	11.3
Jordan	13,579	4.4	1.4	23,750	12.3	4.5	7.9
Lebanon	306,013	34.1	11.2	64,395	59.5	21.5	25.4
Saudi Arabia	28,955	3.6	1.2	4,074	8.5	3.1	4.9
Other[a]	303	0.4	0.1	637	3.0	1.1	2.6
Other countries	322,367	248.8	81.9	99,687	166.4	60.1	−82.4
Total trade	727,033	303.9	100.0	212,348	277.1	100.0	−26.8
1952							
Arab countries	465,100	59.9	19.1	211,984	122.7	38.4	62.8
Egypt	6,720	1.4	0.4	10,049	4.5	1.4	3.1
Iraq	35,311	8.5	2.7	4,958	17.2	5.4	8.7
Jordan	24,921	6.0	1.9	27,158	16.8	5.3	10.8
Lebanon	331,824	35.7	11.4	160,939	70.3	22.0	34.6
Saudi Arabia	65,551	7.9	2.5	7,452	10.3	3.2	2.4
Other[a]	773	0.4	0.1	1,428	3.6	1.1	3.2
Other countries	340,030	253.4	80.9	278,833	196.9	61.6	−56.5
Total trade	805,130	313.3	100.0	490,817	319.6	100.0	6.2
1953							
Arab countries	480,138	63.3	20.6	353,141	149.0	39.6	85.7
Egypt	1,680	0.8	0.3	15,031	3.4	0.9	2.6
Iraq	24,531	8.3	2.7	6,747	17.3	4.6	9.0
Jordan	29,877	8.3	2.7	69,563	21.7	5.8	13.4
Lebanon	322,813	33.4	10.9	249,196	90.2	24.0	56.8
Saudi Arabia	99,148	11.9	3.9	11,508	12.2	3.2	0.3
Other[a]	2,089	0.6	0.2	1,096	4.2	1.1	3.6
Other countries	292,417	243.7	79.4	364,579	226.8	60.4	−16.9
Total trade	772,555	307.0	190.0	717,720	375.8	100.0	68.8

[a] Aden, Bahrain, Kuwait, Yemen.

439 Tables 12-16 give more detailed figures concerning the value of Syria's trade with Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, indicating the main import and export items.

TABLE 12 Value of Syria's Trade with Lebanon, 1951-53

(£S)

	1951	%	1952	%	1953	%
Selected imports						
Vegetables and fruits . .	4,439,936	13.0	5,921,936	16.6	8,066,150	24.2
Olive oil	867	0.0	506,570	1.4	800,361	2.4
Tobacco leaves	502,747	1.5	667,448	1.9	375,080	1.1
Cement	3,237,542	9.5	1,035,283	2.9	274,150	0.8
Petroleum products . .	19,718,325	57.8	19,935,522	55.8	19,085,725	57.2
Skins	764,318	2.2	682,099	1.9	416,776	1.2
Charcoal	1,061,015	3.1	1,302,150	3.6	1,272,965	3.8
Cement bags	61,495	0.2	285,220	0.8	53,800	0.2
Cocoons	119,985	0.4	142,345	0.4	63,750	0.2
Jute sacks	61,495	0.2	285,220	0.8	115,530	0.3
Metal ware	130,622	0.4	137,055	0.4	30,915	0.1
Aluminum	179,730	0.5	230,410	0.6	350,390	1.0
Other items	3,604,820	10.6	4,675,455	13.1	2,473,109	7.4
Total	34,087,502	100.0	35,724,183	100.0	33,379,301	100.0
Exports						
Live animals and poultry	18,925,894	31.8	20,661,936	29.4	22,771,404	25.2
Dairy products	6,766,305	11.4	5,149,066	7.3	10,823,385	12.0
Vegetables and fruits . .	1,341,516	2.3	5,275,491	7.5	8,140,801	9.0
Wheat and other grains .	1,770,862	3.0	15,992,575	22.8	35,092,371	38.9
Oil seeds	3,731,930	6.3	6.852,258	9.8	1,709,291	1.9
Cotton	13,919,315	23.4	6,802,792	9.7	4,599,719	5.1
Wool	6,377,449	10.7	1,327,006	1.9	712,620	0.8
Other items	6,619,935	11.1	8,218,205	11.7	6,388,174	7.1
Total	59,453,206	100.0	70,279,329	100.0	90,237,765	100.0

TABLE 13 Value of Syria's Trade with Iraq, 1951–53

(£S)

	1951	%	1952	%	1953	%
Selected imports						
Live animals	3,093,650	34.7	3,656,639	42.9	4,625,624	55.5
Dates	4,911,959	55.0	3,830,099	44.9	2,595,913	31.1
Oil seeds	61,889	0.7	119,297	1.4	—	—
Molasses	188,235	2.1	215,198	2.5	130,606	1.6
Skins	10,991	0.1	242,086	2.8	184,391	2.2
Wool	146,050	1.6	97,833	1.1	81,895	1.0
Other items	516,026	5.8	365,394	4.3	717,606	8.6
Total	8,928,800	100.0	8,526,276	100.0	8,336,035	100.0
Exports						
Soap	2,931,859	14.5	3,291,746	19.2	2,582,834	14.9
Cigarettes	485,283	2.4	492,582	2.9	725,588	4.2
Rayon yarn	1,465,523	7.2	922,308	5.4	1,208,925	7.0
Rayon textiles	9,569,606	47.3	7,531,188	43.8	8,370,418	48.2
Cotton textiles	1,424,540	7.0	847,153	4.9	292,865	1.7
Woolen textiles	246,227	1.2	501,427	2.9	417,718	2.4
Men's socks	651,423	3.2	455,568	2.7	213,150	1.2
Cotton knitted wear . .	609,762	3.0	591,624	3.4	423,329	2.4
Handkerchiefs	234,404	1.2	313,255	1.8	224,592	1.3
Other items	2,630,700	13.0	2,229,481	13.0	2,902,646	16.7
Total	20,249,327	100.0	17,176,323	100.0	17,362,065	100.0

TABLE 14 Value of Syria's Trade with Jordan, 1951–53

(£S)

	1951	%	1952	%	1953	%
Selected imports						
Fruits and vegetables .	1,431,451	32.9	3,094,331	51.6	4,729,174	57.0
Olive oil	77,960	1.8	1,066,830	17.8	1,626,625	19.6
Skins, raw	335,812	7.7	723,207	12.1	847,919	10.2
Wool	2,190,323	50.3	428,364	7.1	415,594	5.0
Other items	318,989	7.3	685,857	11.4	672,420	8.1
Total	4,354,035	100.0	5,998,589	100.0	8,291,732	100.0

TABLE 14 (CONT.) Value of Syria's Trade with Jordan, 1951–53

(£S)

	1951	%	1952	%	1953	%
Exports						
Wheat and flour	—	—	—	—	6,319,349	29.1
Fruits and vegetables .	321,650	2.6	1,094,633	6.5	1,150,000	5.3
Cement	—	—	938,832	5.6	2,007,405	9.2
Gas oil	150,875	1.2	501,777	3.0	588,151	2.7
Rayon textiles	1,158,553	9.3	3,289,324	19.5	3,367,427	15.5
Cotton threads	420,467	3.4	521,611	3.1	353,952	1.6
Cotton textiles	1,413,066	11.4	4,288,179	25.4	2,323,819	10.7
Ropes	122,299	1.0	312,377	1.8	306,170	1.4
Handkerchiefs	331,520	2.7	925,841	5.5	645,647	3.0
Wearing apparel	614,101	5.0	1,873,412	11.1	699,757	3.2
Other items	7,863,387	63.4	3,129,825	18.5	3,946,537	18.2
Total	12,395,918	100.0	16,875,811	100.0	21,702,214	100.0

TABLE 15 Value of Syria's Trade with Saudi Arabia, 1951–53

(£S)

	1951	%	1952	%	1953	%
Selected imports						
Petroleum products . .	3,216,030	90.5	7,432,589	93.9	11,084,864	93,4
Skins	196,785	5.5	458,670	5.8	422,880	3.6
Other items	142,529	4.0	20,785	0.3	365,411	3.1
Total	3,555,344	100.0	7,912,044	100.0	11,873,155	100.0
Exports						
Wheat and wheat flour .	—	—	574,525	5.6	1,157,798	9.5
Furniture	113,208	1.3	211,995	2.1	365,587	3.0
Rayon textiles	1,156,847	13.6	1,052,241	10.2	1,247,732	10.2
Cotton textiles	1,410,190	16.6	958,917	9.3	364,231	3.0
Woolen textiles	173,296	2.0	339,719	3.3	413,418	3.4
Rayon wearing apparel .	144,934	1.7	192,518	1.9	372,130	3.1
Cotton wearing apparel .	429,748	5.1	998,444	9.7	811,779	6.7
Handkerchiefs	1,134,642	13.4	1,662,750	16.1	1,732,187	14.2
Brass articles	251,253	3.0	304,755	3.0	374,102	3.1
Other items	3,677,032	43.3	4,037,090	39.1	5,348,570	43.9
Total	8,491,200	100.0	10,332,954	100.0	12,187,534	100.0

TABLE 16 Value of Syria's Trade with Egypt, 1951–53

(£S) 439

	1951	%	1952	%	1953	%
Selected imports						
Rice	2,809,080	75.9	294,006	21.4	—	—
Potatoes	15,813	0.4	132,502	9.7	—	—
Asphalt	330,424	8.9	407,496	29.7	130,950	15.9
Films	152,010	4.1	89,450	6.5	182,600	22.2
Shoes	—	—	130,810	9.6	—	—
Other items	394,213	10.6	316,701	23.1	511,629	62.1
Total	3,701,540	100.0	1,370,965	100.0	825,179	100.0
Exports						
Cattle	736,612	10.2	97,710	2.2	—	—
Tomatoes	—	—	201,000	4.5	—	—
Onions	311,077	4.3	406,522	9.0	525,837	15.3
Nuts	316,494	4.4	205,550	4.6	79,436	2.3
Dried apricots	202,176	2.8	136,252	3.0	—	—
Licorice	240,536	3.3	252,956	5.6	373,548	10.9
Apricot paste	1,987,086	27.6	2,175,607	48.2	880,666	25.7
Tambacs	—	—	161,600	3.6	234,599	6.9
Other items	3,409,079	47.3	872,952	19.4	1,333,909	38.9
Total	7,203,060	100.0	4,510,149	100.0	3,427,995	100.0

Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade

During the last three years, an average of about 80% of Syria's exports to the United States consisted of raw wool and about 10% of tobacco. Among imports from the United States, the largest items are machinery of all types, vehicles, petroleum products, tires and tubes. Syria has an adverse trade balance with the United States.

Syria exports cotton, cereals and wool to the United Kingdom. In 1952 the value of these exports considerably exceeded the value of imports from the United Kingdom, which included a large variety of industrial products and raw materials, among which woolen piece-goods, cotton textiles, rayon and cotton yarn, and machinery were most significant.

The composition of trade with France, Italy, Western Germany and Belgium does not vary greatly from that of the trade with the United King-

439 dom. France is the only country in this group with which Syria has regular surpluses.

Syria's trade balance with Lebanon has always been favorable. Syria's chief exports are cereals, live animals and dairy products, vegetables and fruits, wool and cotton; imports consist largely of products of the Tripoli oil refinery, citrus fruits and bananas.

Syrian exports to Iraq are mainly textiles and soap; sheep, wool and dates are imported. The trade balance is strongly in favor of Syria.

Exports to Jordan include, apart from wheat, textiles and other manufactured goods; imports consist largely of vegetables, fruits, wool and hides.

The trade balance with Saudi Arabia is also favorable; exports are similar to those for Jordan, but imports include only two larger items, petroleum and cattle hides.

Trade with Egypt is more balanced and includes, among exports, apricot paste, dried fruits and onions; rice, asphalt, shoes and films are the main imports.

In contrast to trade with its neighboring Arab countries, Syria has a very unfavorable trade balance with Turkey, from which it imports large quantities of live animals, as well as hides, tobacco leaves and timber. Syria's 1951-52 wheat deficit was covered by imports from Turkey.

Syria's trade with countries of the Soviet bloc is comparatively insignificant. In 1953 imports from Czechoslovakia (which, because of the nature of its trade, has been listed with Western industrial countries), China and Romania amounted to about £S 6.7 million at official rates and about £S 9.9 million at free market rates. Few exports went to these countries.

Trade Routes

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487 Table 17 shows the routes along which Syrian foreign trade moves. It indicates that over 50% of export tonnage goes overseas and that 40-50% of imports arrives through Latakia or through Lebanese ports.

In spite of the rapid increase in the absolute tonnage handled by the port of Latakia, which was favored by government regulations limiting the use of other ports, Lebanese ports were able to hold their own in proportion to total Syrian import tonnage. This is explained by the fact that Beirut is the logical port for imports destined for the important Damascus area, while at the same time exports from northern Syria, which have been increasing considerably, have gone mainly through Latakia.

The large tonnages shown in overland imports from Lebanon are chiefly due to petroleum products from the Tripoli oil refinery.

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TABLE 17 Syria's Trade Routes, 1951–53

(*Thousand metric tons*)

	1951	%	1952	%	1953	%
Overseas through						
Latakia						
export	90	43	265	54	353	49
import	163	23	167	21	176	23
Beirut and Tripoli						
export	24	11	30	6	38	5
import	170	23	210	26	205	26
Overland to and from						
Lebanon						
export	64	30	161	33	249	35
import	306	42	332	41	323	42
Jordan						
export	25	12	29	6	69	10
import	14	2	25	3	30	4
Iraq						
export	5	2	5	1	7	1
import	46	6	37	5	25	3
Turkey						
export	4	2	1	—	2	—
import	28	4	34	4	13	2
Total						
exports	212	100	491	100	718	100
imports	727	100	805	100	773	100

SOURCE: Calculated by Syrian government officials.

II TRANSIT TRADE

During various periods in its long history, Syria has played a prominent part both as a transit country and as a country of middlemen in East-West trade. Within the present pattern of world trade and trade routes Syria again has a role to play as a country of transit and perhaps entrepot trade. It has a natural advantage in its location across the shortest route between

439 the Eastern Mediterranean seaboard and on the one hand, Iraq, on the
487 other, Jordan, given the boycott of Israel.

In neither of these trade routes has Syria a monopoly. Iraq, which at present is moving about 100,000 tons of goods through northern Syria by way of the Northern Railway and unspecified quantities of goods through the desert road and Damascus, has the choice of directing these commodities to Turkish, Syrian or Lebanese port terminals. If transport to the Mediterranean ports should prove too expensive or cumbersome, Basra (Iraq) will be used even for the northern provinces of Iraq. Jordan can shift more of its trade to Aqaba and there are indications that this may happen.

In these circumstances, it is clearly in the interests of Syria to make transit through Syria attractive and profitable; it would be ill advised to sacrifice the long-term interest in transit trade to doubtful immediate gains. From that standpoint, it seems rather short-sighted to require that most goods to and from Jordan be moved by rail, irrespective of the wishes and interests of the shippers, and that goods moved from Beirut to Iraq across the desert must first be reloaded into Syrian trucks.[1] It is also inconsistent with the efforts to develop free trade zones in Syria and to encourage the use of Latakia for transit.

III FOREIGN TRADE POLICIES

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Licensing
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Exports. The government may impose restrictions on the exports of specific goods, including a license requirement. As of the beginning of 1954 exports of some 30 items in the tariff schedule, including various types of metals, glycerine, sulphur, fertilizers, jute cloth and sacks, and lambs, were prohibited, and the country's most important exports, (wheat, barley, flour, cotton and cottonseed, wool, sheep and certain types of cattle) were subject to license. Trade with Israel is prohibited.

These export restrictions were instituted for various reasons—to safeguard domestic supplies and to control the re-export of imported items, particularly those of strategic importance. Other regulations are designed

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[1] The total volume of Syria's transit trade is presently estimated at 300,000–400,000 tons annually.

to safeguard quality. Among efforts aiming at improving and standardizing 439
the quality of exported cereals the following may be mentioned: in May 651
1954 the Ministry of National Economy submitted for study to the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture a proposed order which would 656
require cereal exports to be accompanied by certificates as to their weight, degree of impurity and humidity. To the best of the mission's knowledge, these certificates are to be issued by reputable firms, specializing in this kind of job and cooperating with similar firms in the importing countries. This seems to be an excellent project and we recommend that it be carried out.

Several of the chief export products, such as cotton, wheat, barley, lentils, vetch, wool and hides, can be exported only through Latakia, with exceptions provided for the southern and central provinces.

Imports. Unlike exports, all imports must in principle be licensed. The only exceptions are personal effects of travellers, gifts and commercial samples up to a certain value, gold, certain commercial imports not exceeding £S 200 in value carried by travellers, and some articles imported directly across the frontier into the Jezireh and Euphrates provinces. It should be pointed out, however, that import licenses are freely issued, except with respect to items on the proscribed list.

Certain products, such as sugar, cement, timber, iron and asphalt, can be imported only through the port of Latakia, although the regulations in this respect are rather flexible and in general do not direct through Latakia a significant amount of trade that would not otherwise have gone through this port.

Trade and Payments Agreements

Bilateral. Since its independence, Syria has concluded several trade 439
agreements, about half of which are with the principal countries of the Arab League (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon). Agreements were also concluded with Greece, India, Japan, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and a payments agreement has been made with France. Some of the trade agreements simply formalize existing trade relations. The most-favored-nation clause is included in nearly all agreements. In the Japanese agreement, however, it was instead provided that both partners might, when necessary, take measures to protect the production of their local industries.

Provisions relating to the volume of exchange are incorporated into the agreements with Japan and Czechoslovakia. Japan undertook to buy from Syria not less than 5,000 tons of cotton per year, whereas Czechoslovakia agreed to balance at least up to 75% of the value of its exports to Syria by imports of Syrian goods.

Relaxation of restrictions in the way of duties and licensing obligations is particularly to be found in the agreements with Arab countries.

Relations with Lebanon deserve special attention. While the Customs Union was in effect, Syria covered Lebanon's wheat deficit and exported mainly agriculture products for which Lebanon paid with fruits, vegetables, industrial goods, and merchant, banking and tourist services. After dissolution of the Customs Union Syria did its best to reduce, if not to eliminate, the services of Lebanese middlemen; it also restricted travel of Syrians to Lebanon, in varying degree until March 1954. No bilateral trade agreements existed until February 1952 when a provisional agreement was concluded, since then several times renewed and slightly amended. Under this agreement agricultural exports from one country to the other are free of customs duties. Industrial exports are divided into three groups: (a) products regarded by both parties as being of local origin,[2] which are customs free; (b) goods admitted at 50% of the normal tariff;[3] and (c) products mainly based on imported raw materials to which normal tariff rates are applied. Simultaneously with the 1952 agreement other issues outstanding between the two countries were settled, such as compensation by Syria for the £S 44 million withdrawn from circulation in Lebanon for which the Lebanese Government had issued Lebanese currency, the sharing of the deficit of the DHP railway on an equal basis, etc.

While these agreements disposed of some of the current problems many Syrians and Lebanese seem to wonder whether more general principles should not govern economic relations between the two countries. However, economic interests of the predominantly commercial business community in Lebanon, which is highly "allergic" to any government interference and depends on free trade and free market operations as well as on income from foreign visitors, appear to be in some conflict with the interests of Syrian producers, who sought and received government financial aid in the past and continue to rely on trade barriers.

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[2] Including, among others, brick, concrete pipes, silk yarn, most of the processed fruit and vegetable products, some glass and a variety of handicraft goods.

[3] Including, e.g., hides and skins, food pastes, chocolates and sweets, some alcoholic beverages, furniture, certain types of hosiery and of silk tissues, etc., altogether over 50 items.

Differences between the Lebanese and Syrian tariffs on goods not produced in either country are comparatively small but for goods produced locally Syrian protection tends to be higher. For example, on textile cloth there are specific or ad valorem duties (whichever is higher) which work out to at least 50% in Syria and are lower in Lebanon. The Syrian tariff on sugar is higher than Lebanon's and there are embargoes on exports of a considerable number of local products.

In certain industries, Lebanon has the advantage of an early start, reflected in better management, design and in accumulated financial reserves. Syrians therefore do not believe it to be in their interest to open the door more widely to trade in industrial goods with Lebanon, unless the competition from Lebanese production can be compensated for by wider markets elsewhere. It is likely that the inter-Arab economic agreements (see below) will actually open such prospects.

Until 1950, trade relations between Syria and Jordan were governed by a 1923 agreement which provided for the exemption from customs duties of agricultural and industrial materials of local origin, except for tobacco and alcoholic beverages. The Palestine war which resulted in the expansion of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan made it necessary to revise that agreement and a new treaty was negotiated in 1953. This treaty also exempts agricultural exports from tariffs, but, unlike the agreement with Lebanon, does not extend the exemption to such important items as wheat, barley, pulses and fish. Certain products of local industries are duty free,[4] others pay two-thirds of the normal tariff and still others pay full customs duties. The agreement includes rather complicated transport provisions. In principle, goods exported from one to the other country or in transit are to be railed but there is a rather long list of goods which may also be transported by road. Jordanian wheat passing through Syria must use the railway and the same is true of two-thirds of Jordanian phosphates, provided that the railway is capable of handling these quantities.

An agreement similar to the one between Syria and Lebanon was negotiated with Iraq in 1950. It provides for reciprocal customs concessions, exempting some goods from tariff duties and reducing rates on others. Each country was to provide facilities for the other's trade and industrial activities, and Syria was to be granted a free zone in Basra while Iraq would

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[4] Linen, jute and hemp yarn and cords, asphalt, raw and tanned hides, glass products, apricot paste, etc., among Syrian exports and phosphates, marble, potassium, olive oil and cheese among Jordanian exports.

459 have one in Latakia. This accord, however, was never ratified and has now been discarded, partly because both countries meanwhile have participated in the inter-Arab economic agreement and partly because certain interests in both countries opposed the extensive concessions which were to be made.

Economic relations between Syria and Saudi Arabia and Syria and Egypt are regulated by 1950 trade agreements which aim at promoting commercial relations within the framework of each country's import and export regulations. They do not provide for any preferential treatment.

A provision frequently included either in the text of an agreement or in the accompanying exchange of letters emphasizes the use of Latakia for trade with the partner country. It was included, for example, in the agreements with Greece and Japan.

Currencies and other payments provisions are specified in the agreements with Greece, Czechoslovakia, Japan and Yugoslavia. In the case of Greece, the currency employed is sterling, whereas in most of the others it is U. S. dollars or any convertible exchange; the choice of another currency, even one not convertible, may be agreed upon for individual transactions. A unique provision was included in the exchange of letters accompanying the Yugoslavian agreement: Yugoslavia will be prepared, in certain cases, to accept payments in the form of Syrian exports (cereals and cotton) for services rendered by Yugoslav engineers and contractors.

Multilateral. Syria has left GATT because it preferred to be free in its commercial policy. Syrian exports consist mainly of essential raw materials which by their nature enjoy low tariffs. Moreover, membership in GATT could not readily be reconciled with embargoes.

In September 1953, representatives of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq signed two mutilateral inter-Arab agreements, one on trade and transit, the other on payments and capital transfers. These agreements were ratified by Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt and, in May 1954, by Syria,[8] and have become effective.

The Inter-Arab Agreement on Trade and Transit lists agricultural products which are to be duty free if originating in one of the participating countries, and certain industrial goods which, in similar circumstances, benefit from a 25% reduction in prevailing tariffs. In addition, the participating countries undertake not to impose on such imported goods any internal taxes higher than those imposed by the importing country on similar domestic commodities; they also assure each other preferential treatment

[8] In January 1955 they were also ratified by Iraq.

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as far as import and export licenses are concerned. The new agreement does not invalidate existing bilateral agreements nor does it prevent the conclusion of such agreements at future dates. The contracting parties undertake further to facilitate for each other the transit of goods, personal effects and of animals by all means of transportation foreseen by their respective customs regulations.

The Lebanese-Syrian trade agreement and the agreement between Syria and Jordan include certain items not included in the inter-Arab agreement and vice versa. There are also certain differences in the definition of industrial or agricultural goods. By and large, however, the Arab agreement is regarded as more favorable to Syrian trade than are the agreements with Lebanon or with Jordan. It may open the door to more exports of agricultural products and may allow an expansion of industrial exports, even though Syria itself may be faced by an increased inflow of some of Lebanon's industrial production. Both Syria and Lebanon, being comparatively more industrialized countries, are likely to benefit from the opening of Iraq's fairly extensive market.

The Inter-Arab Agreement on Payments and Capital Transfer provides for preferential treatment of transfers for mutual payments on current account and for transfer facilities with regard to capital participation in development projects on which the interested parties may agree. The partners more specifically guarantee each other certain minimum payment facilities which come very close to free convertibility of resident accounts for current transactions within their joint territories. They also guarantee each other freedom from fiscal discriminations with regard to all capital transferred under the provisions of the agreement as well as its free repatriation. Regulations for the prevention of capital flight from the Arab countries are left to the authority of the individual countries.

IV CONDITIONS AFFECTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

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General

Certain features of the Syrian economy should be attractive to foreign investment. The country still has undeveloped resources; profits are high; there is a degree of economic stability; free market rates of the Syrian pound have been stabilized for some time and the country has practically

433 exports to Lebanon and Jordan, where its glass is admitted duty free, have
402 been increasing, the plant is running much below capacity. A fourth
instance is the match industry, which has a capacity much in excess of the requirements of the home market. This industry is also protected by an embargo on imports but prospects for increasing exports are practically non-existent; European matches are of better quality and have captured the Jordan market, Lebanon produces its own and Iraq is putting up a match factory.

Among the industries in which the greatest expansion is taking place, the cement industry ranks first. After completion of proposed extensions, the combined capacities of the Damascus and Aleppo factories will be about 400,000 tons in 1955 as against 240,000 tons in 1953. It is difficult to estimate Syria's cement requirements in the foreseeable future. In 1953 these amounted to 320,000 tons, of which 120,000 tons were imported, but it is probable that even if the present rate of private urban building is not maintained, some increased demand will result from the construction of public buildings, the creation of new settlements, improvements in rural housing materials, the extension of irrigation and improvements in the road system. Since several Middle Eastern countries have their own cement factories (Lebanon has long had a large cement factory, Jordan has just completed one and Turkey has a number under construction), it is doubtful whether Syria will be able to maintain its small export trade.[4] Although the 1955 total production capacity may somewhat exceed the requirements of the local market, the planned extensions do not seem unreasonable and may even contribute to more efficient operation and lower unit costs.

288 The textile industry is expanding capacity by increasing and moderniz-
402 ing equipment. The existing plant is operating at full or almost full
● 439 capacity, three working shifts being general in the spinning and weaving
433 factories.

In 1953 and through 1954 several tens of thousand additional spindles, several hundred new automatic looms and numbers of knitting machines were installed and optimistic opinions were expressed as to the usefulness of considerable further extensions. Their justification depends on the development of the home and adjoining markets. Syria is approaching self-sufficiency in cotton textiles and the prospects for exports appear promising only in certain specific brands. Only cotton yarn of the higher counts is imported; exports are insignificant. Imports of cotton cloth are

[4] 1,000 tons in 1952; 24,000 tons in 1953.

larger, and exceed exports which have been falling off. On the other hand, 288
exports of knitted, cotton and rayon goods and other articles of clothing, 462
garments, underwear and socks exceed imports by far. 459

It should be kept in mind, however, that the entire cotton textile 453
industry is well protected. Imports of yarn and cloth are subject to rather [51]
high import duties: 45% ad valorem (about 33% at the free rate of the Syrian pound); duties on fine cotton yarns are substantially lower. In contrast, rayon and woolen yarns are duty free. Socks and stockings (except those made from woolen yarns), men's shirts and pyjamas for men and women may not be imported. This protection, though helpful to the home market, hampers the export trade, particularly in finished goods. This is especially so of those goods requiring use of imported materials in their production; no adequate tariff rebate is given on foreign materials in the exported finished goods. Syrian shirt manufacturers, for instance, claim that with existing machinery they could easily double their production and compete in the export market but for these unfavorable conditions. Although most of the surrounding countries heavily protect their own textile industries, some of Syria's finished textile goods seem to be in a position to compete on the international market to the extent that the component materials are not burdened with protective duties.

In the dyeing, printing and finishing industry—which for a long time lagged behind—a considerable expansion is still anticipated and seems fully justified. Additional machinery was being installed to make possible a full three shifts.

The worsted and woolen cloth industry is not as well equipped with modern machinery as the cotton textile industry. Although the existing plant operates little below capacity and imports of cloth are rather significant, the industry shows no great inclination to expand. Despite the fact that imported yarn is duty free and imported cloth is subject to a rather high tariff, there is keen foreign competition by Italian cloth in the cheaper ranges, British cloth in the higher class and by second-hand suits from the United States. Complaints were heard that the transport charges on the bulkier imported yarns weigh heavily on the industry in comparison to the cost of transporting imported cloth. This drawback seems difficult to overcome. Exports of woolen yarns and cloth have been running well under 7%, by value, of imported yarns and cloth, and in view of the factors mentioned above, no large expansion of exports is to be expected. For recent figures, see Table 1 of the Appendix.

651 more pronounced and systematic. The regulations regarding the licensing of imports were more strictly applied. The normal tariff on glass was raised to 70% and on various sorts of soap to 40% or 50%. The export of a large number of important raw materials, raw cotton, cotton seed, oil cakes, raw wool, all fruits and vegetables, was subjected to licensing. Shoes and boots were added to the embargo list. Although the embargo on "job lot cloth" was strongly protested, it was not lifted, and instead it was extended to second-hand cotton and silk clothing.

651 The year 1952 was characterized by a policy of rigorous industrial
656 protectionism. The Minister of National Economy, given almost discre-
439 tionary power to institute export and import embargoes and licensing requirements, used these powers with little restraint, particularly as to import embargoes, which were imposed on four principal categories of imports: (1) goods locally produced in quantity adequate to meet domestic requirement; (2) goods for which similar local products could be substituted; (3) luxury goods; and (4) machinery which would increase the capacity of an already overequipped industry.

The restrictions and controls on exports were somewhat extended and a de facto monopoly was established with regard to import, export and wholesale trading of sugar.

These measures of extreme protectionism, supplemented by a stricter enforcement of the control on the utilization of foreign exchange by importers and various other measures which will be discussed later, made it possible for many months to charge local customers relatively high prices, compared to those prevailing in the surrounding markets, and to make substantial profits. It also facilitated agreements among manufacturers in defense of their common interests and to reduce internal competition. Complaints from those whose interests were particularly affected and a more general dissatisfaction created by a rise in the cost of living induced the government to take steps to reduce prices. Acting under general legislation enacted in 1951, and specific legislation with respect to sugar and cement, the government fixed lower prices for goods such as cement, yarns and vegetable oils and reduced the tax on sugar.

However, it was thought even in government circles that the import prohibitions had gone too far. Not only was the cost of living increasing but the income from customs duties began to drop, and smuggling and evasion of price-fixing rules became a most profitable activity. In April 1953 action of the Minister of National Economy with respect to imports

and exports was subjected to the approval of the Council of Ministers. This 651
was followed by the withdrawal of embargoes on various non-competitive 652
imports, higher tariffs being substituted in some cases. 451

As of autumn 1954 all embargoes on imported goods which directly compete with national products were still in effect, with the exception of the embargo on men's shirts, underwear and pyjamas. Imports of cotton gins are forbidden, to prevent further overexpansion of the ginning industry, and the importation of second-hand looms and knitting machines is prohibited, to ensure the installation of new and modern machinery; importation of almost all items, including machinery, is still subject to licensing. There has been almost no change in the list of prohibited exports or of those which must be licensed. Although the export tax on wheat has been repealed, cotton exports are still taxed; there were certainly good financial reasons for this, but it means in fact a continuation of the element of protection which this duty represents, in favor of the local cotton processing industry. On the other hand, products subject to an embargo or high protective duties are no longer subject to price control. The government is now relying on the effect of internal competition.

Credit Facilities

During the mandate, in 1929, the Syrian Government instructed the 652
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture to establish an industrial bank 453
with a capital of £S 500,000, in which the government was to participate;
this was never done.[5]

Not until 20 years later, in June 1949, was the Minister of Finance authorized to guarantee loans to Syrian industrial corporations (*sociétés par actions*) for their first installation or to enable them to continue operations. The amount to be reimbursed under the guarantee could not exceed half the paid-up capital of the corporation and the period of repayment was not to be longer than three years. Eligibility of applicants, their needs and the conditions of both loan and guarantee were to be determined by a special committee; the Minister of Finance was authorized to require a mortgage on the property of the corporation, the mortgage to have preferred position.

Of the 18 loans totalling £S 23.627 million made by January 1952,

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[5] *Le Rôle du Crédit dans le Développement Economique de la Syrie*. Moh. Thome, Madrid, 1953, p. 157.

authorities. The mission was informed, however, that practically every 656
handicraft application for an industrial license is approved. With regard 433
to industry proper, applications have been turned down for various reasons. The main criteria seem to be whether the local market can absorb the additional production and whether the new or expanded industry can be expected to increase exports, especially to the Arab countries.

Facilities with regard to industrial sites. By the decree on the encouragement of industry, the government opened facilities for settlement on state domain land. The proprietor of an industrial establishment who wishes to construct a building for industrial exploitation may rent up to 25,000 square meters with a five-year option to purchase land belonging to state domain, on conditions to be determined by the Directorate of State Domain. The beneficiary is not allowed to sell or utilize this land for non-industrial purposes and the State may recover ownership of land not used for industrial construction or expansion within five years.

These provisions represent a real contribution to a reduction of the cost of establishing new industrial enterprises and to the better siting of existing ones.

Export promotion. The laws on the regulation and the encouragement 654
of industry contain several provisions, already mentioned, which permit 483
the authorities in their discretion to grant certain privileges and other 439
facilities to industrial enterprises in the interest of the national economy. We understand that the authorities have several more specific objectives in mind, including the promotion of industrial exports.

Besides these measures, which have been in existence for only two years, the Syrian Government has for several years been actively engaged in negotiating foreign trade agreements with Arab and other countries[8] with a view to promoting exports generally. Since gaining its independence Syria has made commercial agreements with Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon among the Arab countries, and with India, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Japan. Several of these treaties include special privileges for Syrian industrial exports, either assuring them most-favored-nation treatment or exempting specific Syrian products from import restrictions or allowing them tariff reductions or exemptions. Agreements in 1953 with Lebanon and Jordan exempt some local industrial products from customs duties or apply reduced tariffs, and provide

[8] Formerly, under the mandate, commercial treaties could be concluded only with neighboring countries and countries not members of the League of Nations.

654 433 439 for the exchange of other industrial products subject to ordinary duties. The inter-Arab economic agreements of September 9, 1953, between Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq, list a considerable number of industrial products to which a tariff rate of 25% of the normal tariff of these countries will be applied. But they do not exempt trade among the signatory countries from existing import and export licenses and embargoes, nor do they rule out the institution of new ones. Only in the special commercial agreements between Syria and Jordan, and Syria and Lebanon, are certain industrial products, originating in these countries, exempt from all import restrictions.

IV AN APPRAISAL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARDS INDUSTRY

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A country like Syria, with a preponderantly agrarian economy, no important mineral deposits and little power resources, still rather underdeveloped from the point of view of national income per capita and the dissemination of technical skills, is likely to have a natural advantage in the following branches of mechanized industrial production: (1) the processing—at least up to a certain stage—of indigenous crops which are exported; (2) the production of building materials and other bulky goods for local needs; (3) the manufacture in light industries of commodities for general consumption and some durable goods to meet a more or less special national or regional requirement, even with imported raw materials; (4) the production of simple tools and the repair (eventually the assembly) of locally used machines; and (5) the semi-handicraft production of some luxury goods requiring those special skills for which the country has traditionally been well known. These are in fact the main fields on which modern Syria's industry has concentrated and there is nothing fundamentally unsound about this.

On the other hand, it could not have been expected that the progress made in the period of relative isolation followed by the postwar boom would make Syria proof against the competition of long established and highly efficient foreign concerns, quite apart from the dumping of cheap surplus stocks and large imports of modern machine-made luxury goods with which it was confronted by the end of the forties. The customs tariff of the Syrian-Lebanese Union offered only a modest protection for local

652 total which reasonable expectations indicate can be raised. In the Main
433 Report we have suggested capitalization of £S 30 million, and suggested
the respective ratio of government and private capital.

The cost of necessary managerial and technical staff might run up to £S 300,000 per year and other costs might rise to the same figure with an increase in the volume of business. Possibly half of the cost of the technical staff might in the long run be recouped from fees for technical services. To economize on operating costs it would be advisable to have the commercial banks act as the bank's agents in receiving applications for loans and disbursing and servicing loans in return for a small commission.

656 *Tariff policy and embargoes.* It is far from clear that the trend toward
● 439 almost complete protection of industry from the impact of foreign com-
651 petition, qualified to only a limited extent by certain provisions of various
commercial agreements, has reached its limits.

We have previously recommended reconsideration of this policy. Protection of many industries has gone too far in the direction of national isolation; the balance should be restored by giving more weight to international integration. Liberalization of external trade should be one of the items on Syria's economic program.

In making this suggestion the mission is mindful of the fact that Syria's balance of payments position is not very strong and that the condition of the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves obliges the government to proceed with caution. Yet, as long as internal monetary equilibrium is preserved and the foreign exchange policy remains sound, the significance of these limitations ought not to be exaggerated.

We do not recommend immediate termination of the system of licensing imports since it enables the authorities to register at an early date the expected inflow of foreign goods. This may be considered a legitimate precaution, especially if the restriction of licenses is reserved to times when the balance of payments position is endangered. Under licensing, however, discrimination among imports is unavoidable. It should be realized that the need for such a measure indicates that there is something fundamentally wrong with the factors which determine external equilibrium; rather than continuously applying the palliative of direct import restrictions, Syria should try to remedy this situation. Even if direct import restrictions are temporarily unavoidable, they should not preclude remedial action; on the contrary, they should as far as possible contribute to bringing about an improvement in the basic conditions.

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The licensing of certain local raw material exports in order to give preference to the home market can have several objectives. If its purpose is to permit the local consumer to purchase the raw materials at prices lower than those at which they can be sold in foreign markets, it deprives the suppliers of a price differential; this is difficult to justify. But to a large extent the measure appears to have been inspired by the consideration that many Syrian industrial enterprises lack sufficient working capital and credit facilities to enable them to finance large seasonal raw materials purchases. In that case, the objective would then be to assist local industry in overcoming a competitive handicap, as against financially stronger foreign buyers, by temporarily restricting local raw material exports, without primarily intending to create a preferential price. There may also have been a desire to protect the local raw material suppliers from being forced, for liquidity reasons, to sell out at whatever prices they could obtain at the earliest time, thus endangering steady employment in the local processing industries. If these are the purposes of the licensing measures, provision of adequate storage and credit facilities for both local consumers and suppliers would make such licensing less urgent or even superfluous. Various of our recommendations relate to such facilities, and we suggest that if and when these are adopted the system of export licensing should be discontinued.

The mission has considerable objection to the imposition of embargoes. Import embargoes tend to prevent direct foreign influence on the local prices and qualities of the commodities involved. All the arguments previously advanced against an overstressing of the concept of development in isolation as opposed to development in an international economy apply here. Granted that Syrian industry needs some protection, the mission believes that such stringent measures are not called for, especially since they make it impossible for enterprise and consumers to purchase the particular foreign goods however urgently they may need or want them.

In a limited number of cases the government itself has already substituted higher tariffs for embargoes. Unless such duties are completely prohibitive, this means in principle a reintroduction of international competition, even though in a limited form. The mission considers this a step in the right direction and recommends a total abolition of the remaining import embargoes, even if accompanied by an upward revision of the relevant tariff rates.

With respect to the embargoes on exports the mission does not believe

656 that the supply of the materials covered by this measure would be seriously
651 endangered if their export were permitted, particularly if the industrialists
439 were given free access to the international raw material markets.

At the time of the termination of the economic union, Syria's tariff structure was rather simple, with little diversification in rates. For most industrial products, excluding primary materials or semi-finished goods essential for local industry, the normal tariff rates (specific and ad valorem) approximated 25%. Since then, even in those instances in which the tariff was raised, the ad valorem duties, at least those expressed in a percentage of free rate prices, are still under 35% exclusive of the consumption tax on imported goods. Only a few specific duties exceed that level.

Elsewhere in this report the mission recommends that for fiscal reasons the valuation of imported goods at the fictitious official rate prices be replaced by a tariff based on actual free rate prices, and that at the same time the entire schedule of tariff duties, both ad valorem and specific, be subjected to a careful re-examination governed by both revenue and economic considerations. This would undoubtedly result in a more diversified tariff. Certain rates, for instance on some semi-finished and finished goods, would have to be lowered; others could remain as they are. To the extent that duties must remain protective in nature (for infant industries or those subjected to foreign dumping practices), they should not be so high as to safeguard local industries from all foreign competition and thereby weaken the incentive to lowering costs. Moreover, due attention should be given not only to the interests of the producers of the "protected goods", including the industrial workers, but also to the interests of the local consumer, be it a further processing industry or the consuming public. The mission has the definite impression that with respect to the protectionist measures the voice of the industries demanding them has in many cases prevailed over the voice of the other interested groups. It is therefore recommended that in revising the tariff the government should take a broader view than it has done hitherto and pay more attention to keeping the cost of industrial necessities down for the large majority of the population.

We have mentioned that the decisions of the Minister of National Economy to impose a licensing requirement and embargoes on imports and exports now require the approval of the Council of Ministers. If the government follows the mission's recommendations, the administration of

industrial protection through measures affecting foreign trade would be 656
largely the responsibility of the Minister of Finance. We therefore suggest 651
some procedure to assure that the Minister of National Economy also has 439
some responsibility in this connection insofar as the interests under his
jurisdiction are involved. It would also seem desirable that the Council
of Ministers continue to exercise its ultimate control over measures of
this character so that possible conflicting considerations may be resolved
in terms of the public interest in its broadest sense.

Export promotion. The priority given by the Syrian government to 654
attaining national self-sufficiency with regard to industrial products which 439
can be locally manufactured has been combined with a growing effort 433
to open up additional markets for Syrian industry, particularly in the
other Near Eastern countries. Syria's execution of several bilateral trade
agreements and participation in the inter-Arab economic agreement
aiming at liberalizing mutual trade exchange are undoubtedly steps in the
right direction. The possibilities for further industrial export promotion,
however, are not being fully exploited.

First, the mission recommends that Syrian export industries be given every possible assistance in the procurement of foreign raw and auxiliary materials without fiscal charges, specifically that they be given a full rebate of such charges commensurate with actual exports, and that the system of rebates be so administered that the rebate can be quickly and easily obtained.

Secondly, it is recommended that the policy of negotiating bilateral trade agreements with Syria's main commercial partners be systematically pursued. The considerable increase in recent years in exports of silk and artificial silk cloth, knitwear and other articles of clothing and soap, particularly to the markets of Jordan and Iraq, indicates that there are industrial export possibilities worth while consolidating and expanding.

Thirdly, it is suggested that Syria which, so far as is known, lacks natural oil deposits, has an even greater interest than its oil-producing neighbors in the creation, on a multilateral basis, of a market among the countries of the Arab League; the amount of purchasing power generated by these other countries would contribute far more to the joint total than would Syria's contribution. It therefore seems to be particularly in Syria's interest to promote further inter-Arab economic integration. If this could be achieved, conditions would also become more favorable for the re-establishment of the economic union with Lebanon.

TABLE 1 Summary of Industrial Exports and Imports

Items	1951				1953				Remarks
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports		
	Quantities[a]	Value[b]	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	
Cotton seed	19,476	4,724	not shown separately		28,418	5,506	759	221	
Other oil seeds	1,589	1,268	714	491	1,515	1,122	472	280	
Copra palm kernels, etc.	—	—	650	467	—	—	1,633	776	
Cotton seed oil	891	1,615	—	—	1,223	1,413	—	—	
Olive oil edible	77	187	—	—	440	817	1,361	1,986	
Olive oil industrial	—	—	243	167	—	—	442	472	
Linseed oil	—	—	423	368	—	—	263	223	
Acid and other oils Fatty acids and greases	—	—	3,110	2,655	—	—	4,375	1,947	
Oil cakes and residues from vegetable oils	13,456	2,564	3,406	231	24,300	4,190	—	—	
Fats and solid residues from treatment of grease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,162	79	
Soap—ordinary in blocks	1,540	2,946	171	224	1,919	2,614	—	—	
Soap—toilet	—	—	291	277	—	—	33	59	
Sugar beet	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,077	309	
Raw sugar	—	—	11,958	3,680	—	—	23,836	4,950	
Refined sugar	—	—	7,275	2,876	—	—	—	—	

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TABLE I Summary of Industrial Exports and Imports (cont.)

Items	1951				1953				Remarks
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports		
	Quantities[a]	Value[b]	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	
Glucose	—	—	2,806	992	—	—	3,029	1,032	
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	3,361	2,497	—	—	1,503	1,895	—	—	
Fertilizers	—	—	6,190	1,045	—	—	11,171	1,567	
Glass, glass containers, tumblers, bottles, etc.	985	334	1,668	1,467	364	125	1,134	1,160	
Cement	—	—	101,775	6,123	24,103	2,019	11,964	6,450	
Cement, white or colored	—	—	2,028	203	—	—	3,074	371	
Asphalt—natural	4,061	161	—	—	3,003	141	896	146	
Asphalt emulsion, pitch etc. for roads	—	—	5,531	523	—	—	5,554	816	
Iron and steel, rods, bars, sections, wires and sheets	—	—	31,244	8,378	—	—	36,217	9,688	
Iron—scrap	7,279	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural silk and yarn	19	639	15	120	10	221	23	263	
Artificial silk fibre	—	—	1,292	3,357	—	—	2,966	3,845	
Artificial silk yarn	147	1,270	4,160	18,134	379	1,515	6,572	15,473	
Silk and artificial silk cloth	1,252	15,065	337	3,744	1,784	13,009	440	3,049	
Wool, raw or in bulk	7,511	39,413	1,107	3,054	4,501	21,539	410	803	
Wool, yarn	30	123	216	2,412	no figure		381	3,093	
Wool, cloth and trimmings	25	141	427	5,656	79	389	691	6,183	

Blankets, rugs, etc.	—	—	200	1,307	—	—	307	2,060	
Goat hair	—	—	171	137	—	—	335	245	
Cotton yarn	215	11,630	385	1,686	21	157	537	2,276	
Cotton cloth	604	5,569	2,182	12,390	368	2,171	1,962	11,177	
Sacks for men	72	980	—	—	72	499	—	—	
Knitted goods and other articles of clothing	478	5,260	172	925	1,075	7,756	57	699	
Jute cloth	—	—	130	274	—	—	169	170	
Jute sacks	—	—	2,449	2,547	—	—	9,735	5,957	
Cotton and other sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	390	203	
Hides and skins, untreated	788	2,224	2,022	2,726	584	1,456	2,540	3,160	
Leather or skins tanned or processed and leather goods	437	1,961	42	641	334	1,300	117	707	
Tanning extract, bark and materials for tanning	979	298	1,381	909	424	289	1,766	971	Probably other chemicals would bring this up to 2,000 tons of imports.
Rubber-waste	—	—	997	143	—	—	1,491	182	
Rubber in slabs—sheets of paste	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	181	
Papers (all kinds)	—	—	4,842	4,291	—	—	8,202	4,884	
Paper—sacks and paper for cement	—	—	included above		—	—	1,094	464	Also included in Paper (all kinds).
Paper—kraft paper for bags	—	—	included above		—	—	407	192	Also included in Paper (all kinds).

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[a] All quantities are in metric tons.

[b] Values in thousands of £S.

SOURCE: Syrian Official Trade Statistics.

14:International Bank S-5 (1954)1955 :.ID1 Syria MD1

Notes on Foreign Trade Statistics

The figures published in the section of foreign trade are in respect of the Special imports and exports, defined as follows :

Special Imports : Comprise consumption goods deemed as such on direct entry from abroad or following a direct transit entry or upon clearance from the bonded warehouses, or upon acceptance as temporary imports.

The value is based on the amount given on the manifest after checking by the custom authorities, CIF the station of entry, excluding the custom duties.

The conversion into Syrian currency is based on the official rate of exchange, which is below the true value as per the market rate. The total value of imports based on the official rates was 69.6 per cent of the value based on the market rates in 1951 and 68.2 per cent in 1952.

Special Exports : Comprise local goods exported or goods of a foreign origin exported having earlier entered the country exempted of custom duty or, duty paid.

The value is given F.O.B. the Station of clearance.

Country of origin and country of destination : By country of origin is meant the producing country in the case of animal and vegetable products and the country where the last process of manufacture has been completed in the case of industrial products.

By country of destination is meant the country of final destination as known by the exporter and declared on the date of export.

ملاحظات عن احصاءات التجارة الخارجية

ان الاحصاءات الواردة في فصل التجارة الخارجية من هذه النشرة ترجع الى التجارة الخاصة للاستيراد والتصدير حسب التعريف التالي :

تجارة الاستيراد الخاصة : تتضمن البضائع الموضوعة في الاستهلاك سواء لدى ورودها مباشرة من الخارج او على اثر ترانزيت مباشر او عند اخراجها من المستودع او بعد قبولها تحت وضع الاستيراد الموقت .

وقيمة هذه التجارة مستقاة من البيانات التي يقدمها اصحاب العلاقة بعد التحقق من صحتها من قبل المصالح الجمركية المختصة وهي «سيف» اي قيمة البضاعة في محل الارسال مضافا اليها اجور النقل والضمان وكافة المصاريف الاخرى حتى جمرك التخليص ولا تدخل فيها الرسوم الجمركية .

وقد حولت العملات الاجنبية الى العملة السورية حسب الاسعار الرسمية وبذلك تكون القيم المذكورة دون القيم الفعلية التي اساسها اسعار السوق وقد كانت نسبة قيمة الاستيراد حسب السعر الرسمي للقيمة حسب سعر السوق ٦٦,٦٪ عام ١٩٥١ و ٦٨,٢٪ عام ١٩٥٢ .

تجارة التصدير الخاصة : تتضمن البضائع الوطنية المصدرة والبضائع ذات المنشا الاجنبي التي تعاد الى الخارج بعد ان تكون قد قبلت في الاعفاء او اكتسبت الصفة الوطنية بدفع رسوم الاستيراد . وقيمة هذه التجارة هي «فوب» اي قيمة البضاعة بما فيها المصاريف حتى مكتب الاخراج .

بلدان المنشا والمقصد : يعني بلد المنشا بلد الانتاج فيما يتعلق بالحاصلات الزراعية والحيوانية والبلد التي تمت فيها مرحلة الصنع الاخير فيما يتعلق بالمنتوجات الصناعية . ويعني بلد المقصد بلد المقصد النهائي كما يعرفه المصدر ويصرح عنه بتاريخ التصدير .

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كمية البضائع المستوردة والمصدرة والمعاد تصديرها والترانزيت لسوريا ولبنان ، ١٩٣٨ـ١٢ آذار ١٩٥٠
ولسوريا فقط المدة الواقعة بين ١٢ آذار ونهاية ١٩٥٠ والسنوات ١٩٥١ـ١٩٥٣ (بالاطنان)

QUANTITY OF GOODS IMPORTED, EXPORTED RE-EXPORTED AND IN TRANSIT FOR SYRIA AND LEBANON 1938 — 13.3.1950 AND FOR SYRIA ONLY FOR THE PERIOD 13.3.1950—31.12.1950 AND YEARS 1951—1953 (Tons)

Table No. 1 — جدول رقم ١

Year	الاستيراد Imports	التصدير Exports	البضائع المعاد تصديرها Re-exports	الترانزيت Transit	زيادة الواردات Excess of Imports	نسبة الصادرات الواردات % Exports per cent of imports	السنة
SYRIA AND LEBANON					**سوريا ولبنان**		
1938	561,234	376,201	5,619	2,286,902	185,033	67,0	١٩٣٨
1939	542,234	325,830	5,319	2,149,997	216,404	60,1	١٩٣٩
1940	314,147	121,562	374	968,868	192,585	38.7	١٩٤٠
1941	273,542	29,487	16	37,742	244,055	10.8	١٩٤١
1942	503,465	23,781	—	76,215	479,684	4.7	١٩٤٢
1943	428,483	52,821	—	654,606	375,662	12.3	١٩٤٣
1944	428,968	120,099	1,235	1,436,171	308,869	28.0	١٩٤٤
1945	514,692	139,315	6,866	2,022,789	375,377	27.1	١٩٤٥
1946	369,587	106,521	572	1,998,127	263,066	28.8	١٩٤٦
1947	414,057	148,018	2,428	2,103,986	266,039	35.7	١٩٤٧
1948	757,334	123,708	1,603	2,295,504	633,626	16.3	١٩٤٨
1949	957,416	305,715	2,050	3,006,799	651,701	31.9	١٩٤٩
1.1 — 13.III.1950	238,902	111,780	450	1,254,898	127,122	46.8	١/١ـ١٢/٣/١٩٥٠
SYRIA ONLY					**سوريا فقط**		
13.III — 31.XII.1950	458,263	435,116	—	230,152	23,147	94.9	١٢/٣ـ٣١/١٢/١٩٥٠
1951	727,033	212,348	—	332,017	514,685	29.2	١٩٥١
1952	805,130	490,818	—	370,684	314,312	61.0	١٩٥٢
1953	772,555	717,720	—	...	54,835	92.9	١٩٥٣

Source : Ministry of Finance and ex «Common Interest»

المصدر : وزارة المالية والمجلس الاعلى لمصالح المشتركة (سابقا)

قيمة البضائع المستوردة والمصدرة والمعاد تصديرها والترانزيت لسوريا ولبنان ١٩٢٨ - ١٢ آذار ١٩٥٠ ولسوريا فقط للمدة الواقعة بين ١٢ آذار ونهاية ١٩٥٠ وللسنوات ١٩٥١ - ١٩٥٣ (بألوف الليرات السورية)

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED, EXPORTED, RE-EXPORTED AND IN TRANSIT FOR SYRIA AND LEBANON 1928 — 12.3.1950 AND FOR SYRIA ONLY FOR THE PERIOD 13.3.1950 — 31.12.1950 AND YEARS 1951 — 1953 (L.S.'000)

Table No. 2. جدول رقم ٢

Year	الاستيراد Imports	التصدير Exports	البضائع المعاد تصديرها Re-exports	الترانزيت Transit	زيادة الواردات Excess of Imports	نسبة الصادرات للواردات % Export per cent of imports	السنة
SYRIA & LEBANON				**سوريا ولبنان**			
1928	70,511	39,278	760	36,609	31,233	55.6	١٩٢٨
1939	75,567	36,517	867	37,686	39,050	48.3	١٩٣٩
1940	57,156	19,302	173	28,779	37,854	33.8	١٩٤٠
1941	40,527	11,228	44	37,336	29,299	27.7	١٩٤١
1942	107,064	23,733	—	76,790	83,331	22.2	١٩٤٢
1943	110,137	32,031	—	136,093	78,106	29.1	١٩٤٣
1944	93,644	46,195	759	157,710	47,449	49.3	١٩٤٤
1945	130,624	43,842	1,945	125,438	86,782	33.6	١٩٤٥
1946	266,654	85,560	1,127	101,746	181,094	32.1	١٩٤٦
1947	362,764	83,640	3,467	182,841	279,124	23.1	١٩٤٧
1948	483,460	78,502	1,179	232,521	404,958	16.2	١٩٤٨
1949	516,188	111,104	1,697	342,638	405,084	21.5	١٩٤٩
1.1 — 13.III.1950	116,881	37,689	632	106,731	79,192	32.3	١/١ - ١٣/٣/١٩٥٠
SYRIA ONLY				**سوريا فقط**			
13.III — 13.XII.50	197,779	207,865	—	108,179	-10,086	105.1	١٣/٣ - ١٣ - ١٢ - ١٩٥٠
1951	303,951	277,134	—	203,787	26,817	91.2	١٩٥١
1952	313,340	319,573	—	204,520	-6,233	102.0	١٩٥٢
1953	307,050	375,828	—	...	-68,778	122.4	١٩٥٣

Source: Ministry of Finance and ex «Common Interest»

المصدر : وزارة المالية والمجلس الأعلى للمصالح المشتركة (سابقاً)

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كمية وقيمة التصدير حسب الاقسام خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS BY SECTIONS, 1952 AND 1953.
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 2. جدول رقم ٢

SECTIONS	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		موضوع القسم
	الكمية Quantity	القيمة Value	الكمية Quantity	القيمة Value	
1 Living animals and products of the animal kingdom.					الحيوانات الحية ومنتوجات المملكة الحيوانية
Tons ...	6,010	35,306	4,681	28,216	اطنان
'000 Heads.	537		469		الوف الرؤوس
2 Products of the vegetable kingdom	560,228	117,892	372,449	89,181	محاصيل المملكة النباتية ..
3 Fatty substances, greases, oils, waxes and alimentary fats	1,918	2,483	144	235	الاجسام الدسمة ، الدهون ، الزيوت، ومحاصيل تفككها ..
4 Products of the food preparing industries, beverages, alcoholic liquids, vinegar and tobacco. ...	28,392	8,982	19,822	10,095	محاصيل الصناعات الغذائية ، الاشربة ، السوائل الكحولية ، الخل ، التبغ .. ..
5 Mineral products	46,170	2,982	36,424	1,798	المحاصيل المعدنية .. ..
6 Chemical and pharmaceutical products, colours, varnishes, perfumery, soap candles, glue, gelatine, explosives and fertilisers	2,201	3,244	1,967	4,063	المحاصيل الكيماوية والصيدلانية الاصباغ والاطلية ، صناعة العطور ، الصابون والشموع
7 Skins, hides, leather, furs, and articles thereof... ...	1,008	2,983	706	2,508	الصلال، الـبوت، جلود الفراء والحاجات المصنوعة من هذه المواد .. ..
8 Rubber and manufactures thereof	51	72	42	119	المطاط والحاجات المصنوعة من المطاط .. .. ..
9 Wood, cork, articles thereof and articles made of plaiting materials.	1,983	1,007	1,696	984	الخشب ، الفلين والحاجات المصنوعة منهما .. ..
10 Paper and its applications.	470	996	341	730	الورق واستعمالاته ..
11 Textile materials and textile goods....	63,936	191,457	48,267	177,588	المواد النسيجية والحاجات المصنوعة من هذه المواد ..

التجارة الخارجية

كمية وقيمة التصدير حسب الاقسام خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS BY SECTIONS, 1952 AND 1953.

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 3 (Concld.)

جدول رقم ٣ (التتمة)

SECTIONS	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Yaer 1952		موضوع القسم
	الكمية Quantity	القيمة Value	الكمية Quantity	القيمة Value	
12 Footwear, hats, umbrellas, parasols, sticks, articles of fashion...	47	339	83	327	١٢ الاحذية ، القبعات ، المظلات ، اصناف الازياء .. ..
13 Wares of stone and other mineral materials, pottery, glass and glassware ...	2,464	755	2,229	739	١٣ الحاجات المصنوعة من الاحجار المصنوعات الخزفية ، الزجاج والمواد المعدنية الاخرى ؛ والمصنوعات الزجاجية ..
14 Precious metals, pearls, precious stones & coins ...	3	1,113	5	258	١٤ اللآلىء الحقيقية ، الاحجار الكريمة، المعادن الثمينة، النقود
15 Base metals and manufactures thereof	1,718	1,386	3,425	1,608	١٥ المعادن العادية والحاجات المصنوعة من هذه المواد ..
16 Machinery, & apparatus and electric material ...	370	815	380	773	١٦ الآلات والاجهزة ، الادوات الكهربائية .. .. ..
17 Transport material	697	693	155	182	١٧ معدات النقل .. ..
18 Scientific and precision instruments & apparatus, horlogical ware and musical instruments.	8	191	2	36	١٨ الآلات والاجهزة الطبية ؛ الآلات والاجهزة الدقيقة ؛ الساعات آلات الموسيقى ..
19 Arms and ammunition....	—	—	—	—	١٩ الاسلحة والذخائر .. ..
20 Miscellaneous goods and products not elsewhere included	45	121	50	154	٢٠ البضائع والمحاصيل غير الداخلة في مكان آخر .. ..
21 Works of art and collectors' pieces	1	5	—	1	٢١ التحف الفنية وتحف المجموعات
Total { Tons	717,720	375,825	490,815	319,573	المجموع { اطنان
Total { '000 Heads	537		469		المجموع { الوف الرؤوس

كمية وقيمة الاستيراد حسب الاقسام خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS BY SECTIONS, 1952 AND 1953.

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 4

جدول رقم ٤

SECTIONS	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		موضوع القسم
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
1 Living animals and products of the animal kingdom. Tons ...	956	8,195	734	8,233	الحيوانات الحية ومنتوجات المملكة الحيوانية اطنان
'000 Heads	375		363		الوف الرؤوس
2 Products of the vegetable kingdom	112,654	28,515	168,300	43,516	محاصيل المملكة النباتية ..
3 Fatty substances, greases, oils, waxes and alimentary fats	8,094	5,126	8,048	5,146	الاجسام الدسمة ، الدهون ، الزيوت، ومحاصيل تفككها ..
4 Products of the food preparing industries, beverages, alcoholic liquids, vinegar and tobacco. ...	30,601	10,475	45,000	16,902	محاصيل الصناعات الغذائية ، الاشربة ، السوائل الكحولية ، الخل ، التبغ .. ..
5 Mineral products	431,679	41,189	413,822	38,792	المحاصيل المعدنية .. ..
6 Chemical and pharmaceutical products, colours, varnishes, perfumery, soap, candles, glue, gelatine, explosives and fertilisers	23,952	15,125	18,978	16,776	٦ المحاصيل الكيماويةوالصيدلانية الاصباغ والاطلية ، صناعة العطور ، الصابون والشموع
7 Skins, hides, leather, furs, and articles thereof... ...	2,705	4,135	2,584	4,707	٧ الصلال، السبوت، جلودالفراء والحاجات المصنوعة من هذه المواد .. ..
8 Rubber and manufactures thereof	3,461	5,664	2,677	5,919	٨ المطاط والحاجات المصنوعة من المطاط .. .. ..
9 Wood, cork, articles thereof and articles made of plaiting materials.	41,199	8,837	46,219	10,459	٩ الخشب ، الفلين والحاجات المصنوعة منهما .. ..
10 Paper and its applications.	8,878	5,539	5,837	5,578	١٠ الورق واستعمالاته ..
11 Textile materials and textile goods....	28,098	62,663	19,959	64,344	١١ المواد النسيجية والحاجات المصنوعة من هذه المواد ..

FOREIGN TRADE

كمية وقيمة الاستيراد حسب الاقسام خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUAN' .TY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS BY SECTIONS, 1952 AND 1953.

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 4 (Concld.)

جدول رقم ٤ (تتمة)

SECTIONS	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		موضوع القسم
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
12 Footwear, hats, umbrellas, parasols, sticks, articles of fashion...	39	149	220	720	١٢ الاحذية ، القبعات ، المظلات ، اصناف الازياء .. ..
13 Wares of stone and other mineral materials, pottery, glass and glassware ...	7,007	3.853	5,571	3214	١٣ الحاجات المصنوعة من الاحجار والمواد المعدنية الاخرى ، المصنوعات الخزفية ، الزجاج والمصنوعات الزجاجية ..
14 Precious metals, pearls, precious stones & coins ...	9	20,923	6	10,186	١٤ اللآلئ الحقيقية ، الاحجار الكريمة، المعادن الثمينة، النقود
15 Base metals and manufactures thereof	50,594	23,634	46,229	25,028	١٥ المعادن العادية والحاجات المصنوعة من هذه المواد ..
16 Machinery, & apparatus and electric material ...	14,929	40,156	13,079	36,025	١٦ الآلات والاجهزة ، الادوات الكهربائية .. .. ..
17 Transport material	6,085	18,664	7,252	13,430	١٧ معدات النقل .. ..
18 Scientific and precision instruments & apparatus, horological ware and musical instruments.	517	2.529	156	2,343	١٨ الآلات والاجهزة العلمية ، الآلات والاجهزة الدقيقة ، الساعات الآت الموسيقى ..
19 Arms and ammunition...	74	206	36	245	١٩ الاسلحة والذخائر .. ..
20 Miscellaneous goods and products not elsewhere included	409	1.459	362	1,679	٢٠ البضائع والمحاصيل غير الداخلة في مكان آخر .. ..
21 Works of art and collectors' pieces	2	14	1	8	٢١ التحف الفنية وتحف المجموعات
Total { Tons	772,555	307,030	805,130	313,340	المجموع { اطنان
Total { '000 Heads...	375		383		المجموع { الوف الرؤوس

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كمية وقيمة التصدير حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953.
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 5 جدول رقم ٥

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
1 Living Animals	404		425		١ الحيوانات الحية .. ..
1000heads	537	23,041	469	20,959	الوف رؤوس
2 Meats	50	65	54	84	٢ اللحوم .. ..
3 Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	391	290	371	184	٣ الاسماك والقشريات (ذوات القشور) والرخويات (الحيوانات الرخوة)
4 Milk, dairy products, eggs and honey	4,205	10,038	2,767	5,139	٤ الالبان ومنتوجات صناعة الالبان ، البيض والعسل .. ..
5 Animal raw materials and other products	959	1,872	1,064	1.851	٥ المواد الاولية والمنتوجات الخام الحيوانية المنشأ .. ..
6 Living plants and products of floriculture	107	16	60	15	٦ النباتات الحية ومحاصيل زراعة الازهار .. ..
7 Alimentary vegetables, plants, roots and tubers, straw and forage	46,196	11,288	29.575	6,899	٧ الخضر، النباتات والجذور والسائيل الغذائية (الدرنات الغذائية) ..
8 Edible fruits	17,957	3,9..	14,038	3,790	٨ الاثمار الصالحة للاكل .. ..
9 Colonial produce and general grocery	24	17	25	33	٩ البن ، الشاي والابازير (بهارات)
10 Cereals	382,998	81,780	256,217	62,732	١٠ الحبوب .. .. ..
11 Milling products, malts, starch and facula	46,730	10,137	21,527	5,873	١١ محاصيل الطواحين، الشعير النابت (الملت) نشاء الحبوب ، نشاء الجذور
12 Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits, various grains, seeds and fruits, industrial & medical plants	62,235	10,311	50,139	9,548	١٢ الحبوب والاثمار الزيتية ، الحبوب البذور ، الاثمار المتنوعة ، النباتات الصناعية والطبية القش والكلاء (العلف) .. .. ..
13 Raw materials for dyeing and tanning, gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and juices	747	364	669	214	١٣ المواد الاولية المعدة للصباغة والدباغة، الصموغ الراتنجات وغيرها من العصارات النباتية الاخرى ..
14 Materials for plaiting and carving, & other raw vegetable materials and products ...	234	68	202	75	١٤ المواد المعدة للضفر والحفر وغيرها من المواد الاولية والمحاصيل الخام النباتية المنشأ .. ..
15 Animals and vegetable fatty substances, greases, oils, waxes and alimentary fats.	1,917	2,484	144	235	١٥ الاجسام الدسمة ، الدهون والزيوت ومحاصيل تفككها الدهون الغذائية المهياة ، الشموع النباتية المنشأ
16 Preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans and molluscs	1	1	3	7	١٦ محضرات اللحوم والاسماك ومحضرات القشريات والرخويات ..
17 Sugar and confectionery ...	154	174	133	186	١٧ السكر ومصنوعات السكر ..
18 Cocoa & preparations thereof	2	6	—	—	١٨ الكاكاو ومحضراته .. ..

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كمية وقيمة التصدير حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953.
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 5 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٥ (تابع)

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
19 Preparations from flour or fecula	76	63	130	80	١٩ المحضرات التي اساسها الدقيق والنشاء .. .. ..
20 Preparations of fruits, vegetables, pot herbs and other plants	1,576	1,917	2,474	2,673	٢٠ محضرات الخضر والنباتات الصالحة للاكل، محضرات الاثمر، محضرات النباتات الاخرى او محضرات اجزائها .. .. ..
21 Miscellaneous preparations...	315	197	400	256	٢١ المحضرات الغذائية على اختلاف انواعها .. .. ..
22 Beverages alcoholic liquids and vinegar	4	2	2	3	٢٢ الاشربة ، الموائع الكحولية ، الخل
23 Residues and wastes of food preparing industries	24,841	4,226	13,783	2,316	٢٣ بقايا الصناعات الغذائية ونفاياتها
24 Tobacco	1,425	2,392	2,896	4,575	٢٤ التبغ .. ..
25 Earths, stones, lime and cement	35,048	2,214	28,019	1,110	٢٥ الاتربة، الاحجار، الكلس، الاسمنت
26 Ores, slag and ash	4	2	12	5	٢٦ الفلزات ، الخبث ، الرماد ..
27 Mineral fuels and oils, natural bituminous substances and products of their distillation	11,117	766	10,394	683	٢٧ الوقود المعدني ، الزيوت المعدنية المواد القمرية ومحاصيل تقطيرها
28 Chemical and pharmaceutical products	120	236	41	142	٢٨ المواد الكيماوية والصيدلانية ، العناصر الكيماوية .. ..
29 Prepared chemicals and other products for photography	27	214	4	214	٢٩ المحاصيل الكيماوية المحضرة والمحاصيل الاخرى المستعملة في التصوير الشمسي .. ..
30 Colouring and tanning extracts leads, pencils, colours, lacs, varnishes and putties ...	92	134	71	244	٣٠ الخلاصات الدباغية ، الاصباغ ، اللك والاطلية (فرنيش) ، المصطكا (المعجون) رصاص الاقلام ، اقلام الرصاص .. .. ..
31 Essential oils, essences, artificial aromatic materials, perfumery and cosmetics ...	14	23	17	49	٣١ الزيوت العطرية ، العطور ، المواد العطرة الصنعية ، اصناف صناعة العطور .. .. ..
32 Soap, candles and articles from waxes, oils or fats ...	1,927	2,625	1,794	3,351	٣٢ الصابون، شموع الاضاءة، والمحضرات الاخرى التي اساسها الزيوت او الشحوم او الشمع والاصناف المماثلة .. .. ..
33 Glues, gelatines and dressings	20	20	33	30	٣٣ الجنين (الزلين)، الاحين (البومين) الهلامين (جلاتين) ، الغراء ، المواد المستعملة للتهيئة .. ..

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كمية وقيمة التصدير حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953.
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 5 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٥ (تابع)

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
34 Explosives, fireworks, matches and other inflammable articles	1	2	—	—	٣٤ المتفجرات واصناف صناعة الالعاب النارية ، الثقاب والاصناف الاخرى من مواد لهوب (قابلة للالتهاب)
35 Fertilisers	—	—	7	3	٣٥ الاسمدة .. .. — ..
36 Skins, hides and leather ...	944	2,683	656	2,276	٣٦ الصلال والسوت .. ..
37 Articles made of hides, skin and leather...	58	251	48	220	٣٧ الحاجات المصنوعة من السوت (الجلود المدبوغة) والصلال (الجلود غير المدبوغة) .. ..
38 Fur-skins and furs	8	48	1	11	٣٨ جلود الفراء .. .. ..
39 Rubber, gutta-percha, balata, substitutes and manufactures thereof	51	72	42	119	٣٩ المطاط والحاجات المصنوعة من المطاط .. .. ..
40 Wood, articles thereof and furniture	1,944	984	1,61[illegible]	924	٤٠ الخشب والحاجات المصنوعة منه
41 Cork and manufactures thereof	1	1	—	1	٤١ الفلين والحاجات المصنوعة من الفلين
42 Articles made of straw, cane or other vegetable plaiting materials	39	23	85	39	٤٢ الحاجات المصنوعة من القش والاسل وغيرها من المواد النباتية الصالحة القش .. ..
43 Materials used for the manufacture of paper	—	—	—	--	٤٣ المواد المستعملة لصناعة الورق
44 Paper, cardboard, articles thereof and binders wares	448	925	318	642	٤٤ الورق والورق المقوى ، الحاجات المصنوعة منهما
45 Booksellers wares & products of the graphic arts	22	72	23	88	٤٥ حاجات المكتبات ومنتوجات فن الرسم والخطوط .. ..
46 Silk, floss-silk and artificial silk	2,329	18,807	1,756	16,495	٤٦ الحرير ومشاقة الحرير ، الحرير الصنعي والالياف النسيجية الصنعية الخيوط المعدنية
47 Wool, horse-hair (crins) and other animals hair (poils)	4,629	22,250	3,585	15,335	٤٧ الصوف والشعر والوبر ..
48 Cotton	55.005	138,571	38,968	132,382	٤٨ القطن .. ..
49 Flax, hemp, jute, ramie and other vegetable textile materials	30	49	170	289	٤٩ الكتان ، القنب ، الجوت ، الرامي وغيرها من المواد النسيجية النباتية
50 Wadding felt, ropes, ropemakers wares, special fabrics and articles for technical purposes	514	1,164	503	1,033	٥٠ قطن الحشوة اللبادة الحبال واصناف صناعة الحبال ، النسج الخاصة والاصناف التقنية .. ..

التجارة الخارجية

كمية وقيمة التصدير حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953.
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 5 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٥ (تابع)

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
51 Hosiery	338	2,928	277	3,861	٥١ مصنوعات شغل الصنارة (بونتاري)
52 Clothing, linen and articles of all kinds ready-made	982	7,581	921	8,063	٥٢ الالبسة والشعار (الملابس الداخلية) والاصناف الجاهزة من جميع الانواع
53 Rags and scraps of textile materials	109	108	87	128	٥٣ الاسمال (دبل) والخرق
54 Footwear	39	290	28	280	٥٤ الاحذية
55 Hats, tarbooshes and caps	8	42	3	28	٥٥ القبعات العادية والقبعات المعروفة بالكسكيت
56 Umbrellas, parasols and sticks	—	1	1	8	٥٦ المظلات (مطريات وشمسيات) والعصي
57 Feathers, articles of feathers, artificial flowers and other articles for ornament & fans	...	6	—	11	٥٧ الريش المحضر المدلزرنة، الاصناف المصنوعة من الريش، الازهار الصنعية الحاجات المصنوعة من الشعر، المراوح
58 Wares of stones and other mineral materials	882	112	833	148	٥٨ الحاجات المصنوعة من الاحجار والمواد المعدنية الاخرى
59 Pottery	171	20	72	37	٥٩ المصنوعات الخزفية
60 Glass and Glassware	1,411	614	1,324	554	٦٠ الزجاج والحاجات الزجاجية
61 Precious metals, pearls and precious stones (kilo)	1,579	239	4,629	254	٦١ اللآلئ الحقيقية، الاحجار الكريمة، المعادن الثمينة والحاجات المصنوعة من هذه المواد (كيلو)
62 Coins (specie) (kilo)	955	3,873	78	4	٦٢ النقود (كيلو)
63 Iron, cast iron and steel	1,534	642	3,278	881	٦٣ الحديد، الحديد الصب، الفولاذ
64 Copper	148	565	115	485	٦٤ النحاس
65 Nickel	...	1	—	—	٦٥ النيكل
66 Aluminium	8	21	15	25	٦٦ الالمنيوم
67 Lead	2	4	—	—	٦٧ الرصاص
68 Zinc	10	5	5	16	٦٨ التوتياء (زينك)
69 Tin	...	...	—	—	٦٩ القصدير
70 Other common metals, and alloys thereof	—	—	—	—	٧٠ المعادن العادية الاخرى وخلائطها
71 Cutlery & miscellaneous wares of common metals	16	146	12	200	٧١ الحاجات المختلفة المصنوعة من المعادن غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر
72 Boilers, machinery, mechanical apparatus appliances and parts	322	652	355	638	٧٢ المراجل، الآلات، الاجهزة، الادوات الآلية، وكذلك قطعها المنفصلة

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كمية وقيمة التصدير حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953.
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 5 (Contd.) جدول رقم ٥ (تتمة)

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
73 Electric machinery, apparatus, articles and parts detached	49	162	25	135	٧٣ الآلات والاجهزة الكهربائية والحاجات المعدة للاستعمالات الفنية الكهربائية وقطعها المنفصلة .. ..
74 Railway rolling-stock and railway and tramway material	—	—	1	2	٧٤ وسائط النقل المستعملة في السكك الحديدية والحافلات (ترام)
75 Cycles, automobiles and other vehicles	800	665	114	155	٧٥ السيارات ، الدراجات وغيرها من وسائط النقل .. ..
76 Aviation and navigation means	—	—	40	25	٧٦ وسائط الطيران والملاحة ..
77 Scientific, optical, precision and other instruments and apparatus	8	182	1	13	٧٧ الآلات والاجهزة البصرية ، الآلات واجهزة القياس الدقيق ، الآلات والاجهزة الاخرى غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر ..
78 Horlogical wares	—	5	—	10	٧٨ اصناف صناعة الساعات ..
79 Musical instruments	—	6	1	13	٧٩ آلات الموسيقى .. ..
80 Arms	—	—	—	—	٨٠ الاسلحة .. .. ..
81 Ammunition	—	—	—	—	٨١ الذخائر .. .. ..
82 Wares of carved or moulded materials or artificial plastic materials	13	65	10	69	٨٢ الحاجات غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر المصنوعة من مواد طبيعية او صنعية معدة للنحت والسبك .. .. ..
83 Brush and sieve wares ...	26	29	35	36	٨٣ حاجات صناعة الفراجين (فرشاة)، فراجين النعال واصناف صناعة المناخل .. .. ..
84 Games, toys, articles for Christmas trees & sporting goods and apparatus	3	19	2	8	٨٤ الالعاب ، اللعب ، الاصناف المعدة للهو والالعاب الرياضية ..
85 Wares of various materials and other	3	11	3	41	٨٥ الحاجات المصنوعة من مواد مختلفة (ازرار) وماسكات الريش وماسكات اقلام الرصاص ، الاصناف المعدة للمدخنين .. .. ..
86 Works of art and articles for collection	1	5	—	1	٨٦ التحف الفنية وتحف المجموعات
Total { Tons	717,729	375,825	490,818	319,573	المجموع { الاطنان
Total { '000 Heads...	537		409		المجموع { الوف الرؤوس

كمية وقيمة الاستيراد حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 6

جدول رقم ٦

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
1 Living Animals	—		—		١ الحيوانات الحية .. ..
1000 heads	375	7,127	363	7,314	الوف الرؤوس
2 Meats	9	26	12	33	٢ اللحوم .. .. ..
3 Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	443	230	192	95	٣ الاسماك والقشريات (ذوات القشور) والرخويات (الحيوانات الرخوة)
4 Milk, dairy products, eggs and honey	487	784	491	735	٤ الالبان ومنتوجات صناعة الالبان، البيض والعسل .. ..
5 Animal raw materials and other products	17	38	38	56	٥ المواد الاولية والمنتوجات الغفل الحيوانية المنشأ .. ..
6 Living plants and products of floriculture	97	55	74	62	٦ النباتات الحية ومحاصيل زراعة الازهار .. .. ..
7 Alimentary vegetables, plants, roots and tubers, straw and forage	25,246	4,327	26,129	4,242	٧ الخضر ، النباتات ، الجذور ، والسائل الغذائية (الدرنات الغذائية) .. .. ..
8 Edible fruits.	66,260	12,806	65,417	12,374	٨ الاثمار الصالحة للاكل ..
9 Colonial produce and general grocery.	2,162	5,112	1,992	4,472	٩ البن ، الشاي ، والابازير (بهارات)
10 Cereals.	6,022	3,153	42,084	15,740	١٠ الحبوب .. .. ..
11 Milling products, malts, starch and fecula	240	108	1,882	696	١١ محاصيل الطواحين، الشعير الناشط نشاء الحبوب ، نشاء الجذور
12 Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits, various grains, seeds and fruits, industrial & medical plants	10,815	2,767	11,809	4,804	١٢ الحبوب والاثمار الزيتية ، الحبوب البزور ، الاثمار المتنوعة ، النباتات الصناعية ، والطبية القش والكلاء (العلف) .. .. ..
13 Raw materials for dyeing and tanning, gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and juices	1,148	731	687	417	١٣ المواد الاولية المعدة للصباغة والدباغة الصموغ والراتنجات وغيرها من العصارات النباتية الاخرى ..
14 Materials for plaiting and carving, and other raw vegetable materials and products	74	35	167	116	١٤ المواد المعدة للضفر والحفر وغيرها من المواد الاولية والمحاصيل الخام النباتية المنشأ .. ..
15 Animals and vegetable fatty substances, greases, oils, waxes and alimentary fats.	8,094	5,126	8,048	5,146	١٥ الاجسام الدسمة ، الدهون ، الزيوت الزيوت ومحاصيل تفككها الدهون المياه ، الشموع النباتية المنشأ
16 Preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans and molluscs.	414	622	339	580	١٦ محضرات اللحوم والاسماك ومحضرات القشريات والرخويات ..
17 Sugar and confectionery ...	27,020	6,075	38,481	12,428	١٧ السكر ومصنوعات السكر ..
18 Cocoa & preparations thereof	172	378	186	367	١٨ الكاكاو ومحضراته .. ..

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FOREIGN TRADE

كمية وقيمة الاستيراد حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 6 (Contd.)

ـدول رقم ٦ (تابع)

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
19 Preparations from flour or fecula	154	214	173	278	١٩ المحضرات التي أساسها الدقيق والنشاء .. .. ..
20 Preparations of fruits, vegetables, pot herbs and other plants	941	166	2,102	574	٢٠ محضرات الخضر والنباتات الصالحة للاكل، محضرات الاثمار، محضرات النباتات الاخرى او محضرات اجزائها .. .. ..
21 Miscellaneous preparations...	94	86	67	77	٢١ المحضرات الغذائية على اختلاف انواعها .. .. ..
22 Beverages alcoholic liquids and vinegar	342	426	1,225	976	٢٢ الاشربة ، الموائع الكحولية ، الخل
23 Residues and wastes of food preparing industries ...	715	30	2,030	133	٢٣ بقايا الصناعات الغذائية ونفاياتها
24 Tobacco	332	2,484	446	1,370	٢٤ التبغ .. ..
25 Earths, stones, lime and cement	18,865	1,655	48.715	3,506	٢٥ الاتربة ، الاحجار، الكلس الاسمنت
26 Ores, slag and ash	17	10	62	12	٢٦ الفلزات ، الخبث ، الرماد ..
27 Mineral fuels and oils, natural illuminous substances and products of their distillation	412,707	39,523	363,045	35,274	٢٧ الوقود المعدني ، الزيوت المعدنية المواد الحمرية ومحاصيل تقطيرها
28 Chemical and pharmaceutical products	7,343	7,287	10.164	10,825	٢٨ المواد الكيماوية ،والصيدلانية ، العناصر الكيماوية .. ..
29 Prepared chemicals and other products for photography	80	794	42	754	٢٩ المحاصيل الكيماوية المحضرة والمحاصيل الاخرى المستعملة في التصوير الشمسي .. ..
30 Colouring and tanning extracts leads, pencils, colours, lacs, varnishes and putties ...	3,328	3.537	2,309	2,747	٣٠ الخلاصات النباتية ، الاصباغ ، اللك والاطلية (فرنيش) ، المصطكا (المعجون) رصاص الاقلام ، اقلام الرصاص .. .. ..
31 Essential oils, essences, artificial aromatic materials, perfumery and cosmetics ...	155	715	157	700	٣١ الزيوت العطرية ، العطور ، المواد العطرة الصنعية ، اصناف صناعة العطور .. .. ..
32 Soap, candles and articles from waxes, oils or fats ...	1.066	761	809	677	٣٢ الصابون، شموع الاضاءة والمحضرات الاخرى التي اساسها الزيوت او الشحوم او الشمع والاصناف المماثلة .. ..
33 Glues, gelatines and dressings	351	252	159	158	٣٣ الجبنين (الكزئين) ، الاحين (البومين) الهلامين (جلاتين) ، الغراء ، المواد المستعملة للتهيئة .. ..

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كمية وقيمة الاستيراد حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 6 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٦ - تابع

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
34 Explosives, fireworks, matches and other inflammable articles	89	167	38	37	٣٤ المتفجرات واصناف صناعة الالعاب النارية الثقاب والاصناف الاخرى من مواد ليوب (قابلة للالتهاب)
35 Fertilizers	11,340	1,301	3,008	678	٣٥ الاسمدة .. .. ..
36 Skins, hides and leather ...	2,671	3,951	2,330	1,530	٣٦ الصلال والسبوت .. ..
37 Articles made of hides, skin and leather	13	130	9	165	٣٧ الحاجات المصنوعة من السبوت (الجلود المدبوغة) والصلال (الجلود غير المدبوغة) .. ..
38 Fur-skins and furs	19	25	16	12	٣٨ جلود الفراء .. .. ..
39 Rubber, gutta-percha, balata, substitutes and manufactures thereof	3,401	5,064	2,677	5,919	٣٩ المطاط والحاجات المصنوعة من المطاط .. ..
40 Wood, articles thereof and furniture	40,792	8,633	46,083	10,297	٤٠ الخشب والحاجات المصنوعة منه
41 Cork and manufactures thereof	23	35	17	21	٤١ الفلين والحاجات المصنوعة من الفلين .. ..
42 Articles made of straw, cane or other vegetable plaiting materials.	383	180	118	142	٤٢ الحاجات المصنوعة من القش والاسل وغيرها من المواد النباتية الصالحة للضفر .. ..
43 Materials used for the manufacture of paper	30	7	—	—	٤٣ المواد المستعملة لصناعة الورق
44 Paper, cardboard, articles thereof and binders wares ...	8,735	5,326	5,731	5,378	٤٤ الورق والورق المقوى ، الحاجات المصنوعة منهما .. ..
45 Booksellers wares & products of the graphic arts	91	305	106	250	٤٥ حاجات المكتبات ومنتوجات فن الرسم والخطوط .. ...
46 Silk, floss-silk and artificial silk	10,150	23,968	7,158	23,305	٤٦ الحرير ومشاقة الحرير ، الحرير الصنعي والالياف النسيجية الصنعية الخيوط المعدنية .. ..
47 Wool, horse-hair (crins) and other animal hair (poils)	2,501	13,823	2,138	15,795	٤٧ الصوف والشعر والوبر ..
48 Cotton	2,189	12,896	1,891	13,080	٤٨ القطن .. .. ..
49 Flax, hemp, jute, ramie and other vegetable textile materials	380	344	326	838	٤٩ الكتان ، القنب ، الجوت ، الرامي وغيرها من المواد النسيجية النباتية
50 Wadding, felt, ropes, rope-makers wares, special fabrics and articles for technical purposes	418	763	256	374	٥٠ قطن الحشو ، اللباد ، الحبال واصناف صناعة الحبال ، النسج الخاصة والاصناف الفنية

FOREIGN TRADE

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كمية وقيمة المستوردات حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS BY GROUPS, 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 6 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٦ (تابع)

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
51 Hosiery	47	276	33	671	٥١ مصنوعات شغل الصنارة (تريكو)
52 Clothing, linen and articles of all kinds ready-made ...	10,287	7,182	3,020	6,381	٥٢ الالبسة والبياضات (الالبسة الداخلية) والاصناف المنجزة من جميع الانواع .. .. ..
53 Rags and scraps of textile materials	1,526	3,222	2,220	3,900	٥٣ الاسمال (مزق) والخرق ..
54 Footwear	9	25	175	326	٥٤ الاحذية .. ..
55 Hats, tarbooshes and caps ...	4	62	4	72	٥٥ القبعات الافرنجية والقبعات المزولة بالشكيت .. .. ..
56 Umbrellas, parasols and sticks	26	51	30	95	٥٦ المظلات (مطريات وشمسيات) العصي .. .. ..
57 Feathers, articles of feathers, artificial flowers and other articles for ornament & fans	2	8	3	13	٥٧ الريش المحضر المعد للزينة، الاصناف المصنوعة من الريش، الازهار الصناعية، المنتجات المصنوعة من الشعر، المراوح .. ..
58 Wares of stones and other mineral materials	841	325	626	311	٥٨ المنتجات المصنوعة من الاحجار والمواد المعدنية الاخرى ..
59 Pottery	3,506	1,485	2,527	1,203	٥٩ المصنوعات الفخارية .. ..
60 Glass and Glassware	2,682	2,054	2,418	1,840	٦٠ الزجاج والمنتجات الزجاجية
61 Precious metals, pearls and precious stones (kilo) ...	9,226	20,208	5,885	18,170	٦١ اللآلئ الحقيقية، الاحجار الكريمة، المعادن الثمينة والمنتجات المصنوعة من هذه المواد (كيلو) ..
62 Coins (specie) (kilo)	187	324	4	16	٦٢ النقود (كيلو) .. ..
63 Iron, cast iron and steel ...	48,187	18,020	44,455	19,530	٦٣ الحديد، الحديد الصب، الفولاذ
64 Copper	738	1,574	785	2,440	٦٤ النحاس .. .. ..
65 Nickel	—	1	—	1	٦٥ النيكل .. .. ..
66 Aluminium	610	1,114	324	590	٦٦ الالمنيوم .. ..
67 Lead	265	182	265	350	٦٧ الرصاص .. .. ..
68 Zinc	67	72	40	32	٦٨ التوتياء (زنك) .. ..
69 Tin	121	500	38	200	٦٩ القصدير .. .. ..
70 Other common metals, and alloys thereof	28	88	14	28	٧٠ المعادن العادية الاخرى وخلائطها
71 Cutlery & miscellaneous wares of common metal	480	2,088	308	1,730	٧١ المنتجات المختلفة المصنوعة من المعادن غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر .. ..
72 Boilers, machinery, mechanical apparatus, appliances and parts	11,982	30,186	10,828	27,840	٧٢ المراجل، الآلات، الاجهزة، الادوات الآلية، وكذلك قطعها المنفصلة

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التجارة الخارجية

كمية وقيمة الاستيراد حسب الفصول خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالأطنان والقيمة بألوف الليرات السورية)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS BY GROUPS, 1953 AND 1952
(Quantity in tons and Value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 6 (Concld.) جدول رقم ٦ (تتمة)

GROUP	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الفصل
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
73 Electric machinery, apparatus, articles and parts detached	2,837	8,969	2,251	8,136	٧٣ الآلات والأجهزة الكهربائية والحاجات المعدة للاستعمالات الفنية الكهربائية وقطعها المنفصلة .. ..
74 Railway rolling-stock and railway and tramway material	208	158	55	84	٧٤ وسائط النقل المستعملة في السكك الحديدية أدوات السكك الحديدية والحافلات (ترام) .. ..
75 Cycles, automobiles and other vehicles	6,282	17 785	5,145	12,782	٧٥ السيارات ، الدرجات وغيرها من وسائط النقل .. ..
76 Aviation and navigation means	48	713	2,052	565	٧٦ وسائط الطيران والملاحة ..
77 Scientific, optical, precision and other instruments and apparatus	132	1,274	83	1,051	٧٧ الآلات والأجهزة البصرية ، الآلات وأجهزة القياس الدقيق ، الآلات والأجهزة الأخرى غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في شكل آخر ..
78 Horological wares	15	947	24	979	٧٨ أصناف صناعة الساعات ..
79 Musical instruments	308	305	40	313	٧٩ آلات الموسيقى .. ..
80 Arms	12	75	4	106	٨٠ الأسلحة .. .. ..
81 Ammunition	62	131	32	141	٨١ الذخائر .. .. ..
82 Wares of carved or moulded materials or artificial plastic materials	178	365	177	745	٨٢ الحاجات غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في شكل آخر المصنوعة من مواد طبيعية أو صنعية صالحة للنحت والسبك .. .. ..
83 Brush and sieve wares... ...	51	145	51	180	٨٣ حاجات صناعة الفراجين (الفرشاة)، فراجين الدهان وأصناف صناعة المناخل .. .. ..
84 Games, toys, articles for Christmas trees & sporting goods and apparatus	118	315	[illegible]	352	٨٤ الألعاب ، اللعب ، الأصناف المعدة للعيد والألعاب الرياضية ..
85 Wares of various materials and other	62	414	25	421	٨٥ الحاجات المصنوعة من مواد مختلفة (الأزرار، ومسكات الريش ومسكات أقلام الرصاص ، الأصناف المعدة للمدخنين .. .. ..
86 Works of art and articles for collection	2	14	1	8	٨٦ التحف الفنية وتحف المجموعات
Total { Tons	772,555	307,816	[illegible]	313,240	المجموع { الأطنان
Total { '000 Heads...	275		263		المجموع { ألوف الرؤوس

FOREIGN TRADE

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اهم البضائع المستوردة الى سورية خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)●

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO SYRIA DURING 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 7 جدول رقم ٧

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الرقم الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
4b	Rams, ewes, wethers ... '000 Heads	338	6,375	338	6,805	الكباش ، الخرفان ، النعاج (الوف الرؤوس) ..	٤/ب
5b	He-goats and she-goats *	30	305	21	202	التيوس والعنز (الوف الرؤوس)	٥/ب
19a	Fish, sweet water	267	165	157	66	اسماك الماء العذب ..	٢/١٩
21/2	Milk powder, not for industrial purposes	215	340	151	247	مسحوق الحليب غير المعد للصناعة	٢/٢١
26c2	Cheese of all kinds other than gruyere, roquefort, and [illegible]	176	290	196	353	الجبن بانواعه المختلفة غير الغرويير والركفور والشستر	٢/ج/٢٦
46b	Olives, salted	195	102	186	88	الزيتون والكبر (المخلل) المملحة	٤٦/ب
47	Tomatoes	6,548	1,086	5,196	720	البندورة	٤٧
48a	Onions	1,341	136	976	98	البصل والكراث	٢/٤٨
49	Potatoes	8,474	1,201	10,552	1,380	البطاطا	٤٩
50c	Cabbages	1,086	171	127	17	جميع انواع اللهانة (الملفوف) الاخرى	٥٠/ج
50f1	Haricot beans and broad beans	1,136	243	1,317	283	الفاصوليه وفول الزرع	١/و/٥٠
50g	Cucumbers, pumpkins, marrows and similar vegetables	1,716	480	2,303	427	الخيار ، خيار القثاء ، القرع الكوسا وما يماثلها ..	٥٠/ز
50h	Other fresh vegetables, n.e.s.	2,610	612	4,151	698	الخضر الاخرى الطازجة غير المذكورة	٥٠/ح
54a2	Dates, other than in packets of 1 kilo or less	21,827	2,580	22,770	3,832	التمور الاخرى غير المعلبة كيلو او اقل	٢/أ/٥٤
54b	Bananas	4,294	1,454	4,113	1,281	الموز	٥٤/ب
55a	Oranges and mandarines	19,611	3,640	[illegible]	4,127	البرتقال والمندرينة (يوسف افندي)	٢/٥٥
55b	Lemons	2,080	508	2,251	386	الليمون الحامض	٥٥/ب
58a	Almonds, husked	146	328	128	256	الفستق بقشره	٢/٥٨
58c	Pistachio, shelled	41	141	45	167	الفستق المقشر	٥٨/ج
59a	Apples and quinces... ...	2,381	779	1,548	414	التفاح والسفرجل ..	٢/٥٩
60c	Plums	1,855	278	1,400	242	الخوخ (برقوق)	٦٠/ج
60d	Medlar	977	221	1,226	328	الاكيدنيا	٦٠/د
61c	Watermelons	11,151	1,286	9,287	909	البطيخ الاخضر (الجبس)	٦١/ج
61d	Other fresh fruits, edible	749	120	813	131	الاثمار الاخرى الطازجة الصالحة للاكل	٦١/د
62a	Coffee, not roasted ...	1,049	2,838	1,136	2,785	البن غير المحمص ..	٢/٦٢
64	Tea	834	2,075	617	1,341	الشاي	٦٤
65	Pepper and allspice ...	87	115	141	106	الفلفل (بهار) والفليفلة (شطة) (حتى المطحون منها) ..	٦٥

● البضائع التي زادت قيمتها عن ١٠٠ الف ليرة سورية خلال عام ١٩٥٣

* Commodities whose value exceeded L.S. 100,000 during 1953

اهم البضائع المستوردة الى سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO SYRIA DURING 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
67d	Cardamom	10	127	10	108	القاقلة (حب الهال) ..	٦٧/د
70b	Rice, husked	5,812	3,052	8,298	3,009	الارز المقشور	٧٠/ب
82a	Copra, castor seeds and linseeds	1,633	777	3,306	1,580	الكوبرا وحب الخروع وبزر الكتان	٨٢/أ
82b1	Sesame seeds	372	213	1,007	583	حب السمسم	٨٢/ب/١
82b2	Cottonseed	750	221	1,384	812	بزر القطن	٨٢/ب/٢
84a	Seeds and fruits for sowing	209	102	127	87	الحبوب والاثمار المعدة للبذار	٨٤/أ
84b1	Melon seeds	753	256	829	283	بزور البطيخ الاخضر والاصفر	٨٤/ب/١
84b2	Seeds for sowing pumpkin gourd and marrows ...	401	200	808	514	بزر اليقطين والقرع والكوسا	٨٤/ب/٢
85	Sugar beet	3,077	300	2,377	100	الشوندر السكري	٨٥
88c	Liquorice	985	177	354	56	السوس	٨٨/ج
89	Plants and parts of plants n.e.s. (aniseed, cumin etc.)	205	294	333	319	النباتات واجزاؤها ، البذور والاثمار غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر (بذور اليانسون والكمون وما يماثلها) ..	٨٩
92c	Henna (lawsonia), in leave and ground	350	257	132	67	الحناء ورقاً ومسحوقة ..	٩٢/ج
92d	Other herbs used for tanning or dyeing	290	182	140	65	النباتات واجزاؤها ، الاثمار الاخرى الصالحة للدباغة والصباغة	٩٢/د
93e	Other gums	110	1.8	110	100	الصموغ الاخرى	٩٣/هـ
105ga	Olive oil for soap making	442	472	353	353	زيت الزيتون المعد لصناعة الصابون	١٠٥/ز/أ
105gb	Olive oil other than for soap making	1,361	1,986	780	1,250	زيت الزيتون لغير صناعة الصابون	١٠٥/ز/ب
105i	Palm oil	3,077	1,402	2,522	1,544	زيت ثمرة النخيل	١٠٥/ط
107a	Linseed oil	139	128	84	97	زيت الكتان المطبوخ او المؤكسد	١٠٧/أ
109	Fatty acids for the soap industry	1,128	500	1,472	706	الحموض الدسمة المحتوية على ٣٠٪ وزناً من الحمض الحر المعد صراحة لصناعة الصابون	١٠٩

اهم البضائع المستوردة الى سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO SYRIA DURING 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 7 (Contd.) جدول رقم (٧) تابع

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
117b	Other preparations and preserves of meat other than ham	137	237	123	216	الانواع الاخرى من محضرات اللحوم المحفوظة غير الجمبون	١١٧/ب
120	Fish preserved	244-	288	197	273	الاسماك المحضرة المحفوظة والاسماك المحضرة بصورة بسيطة	١٢٠
122a	Sugar, raw	23,836	4,950	21,730	5,567	السكر الخام	١٢٢/آ
122b	Glucose	3,030	1,032	4,148	1,530	الكلوكوز	١٢٢/ب
130	Cocoa butter	40	144	29	87	زبدة الكاكاو	١٣٠
136a	Biscuits, sweetened ...	142	192	133	229	البسكوت المحلى بالسكر ..	١٣٦/آ
152b	Beer in bottles	302	211	912	503	البيرة في قناني	١٥٢/ب
171b	Tobacco leaves	511	2,175	354	1,038	التبغ ورقا	١٧١/ب
172c	Cigarettes	29	251	36	279	اللفائف العادية	١٧٢/ج
179	Matches	628	123	432	132	الكبريت	١٧٩
183a	Marble	1,481	260	1,188	206	الرخام خاما او منشورا بصورة بسيطة	١٨٣/آ
192a	Cement, portland	11,961	645	41,200	2,503	الاسمنت المطحون او غير المطحون الطبيعي او الصنعي	١٩٢/آ
192b	Cement, white or coloured	3,074	371	4,362	460	الاسمنت المطحون او غير المطحون الابيض او الملون ..	١٩٢/ب
196a	Pit coal and anthracite...	1,608	118	696	80	الفحم الحجري والانتراسيت	١٩٦/آ
196b	Pit coal and anthracite ...	2,050	219	2,160	283	الفحم الحجري والانتراسيت	١٩٦/ب
201	Coke of coal, lignite and coke of petroleum	1,318	206	858	101	كوك الفحم الحجري واللينيت وكوك النفط	٢٠١
203a	Asphalt for roads	803	121	1,900	203	الزفت لترفيت الطرق ..	٢٠٣/آ
206	Petroleum, 120° in barrels or tins	7,770	1,160	8,223	1,148	النفط في براميل او صفائح درجة ١٢٥	٢٠٦/٢/آ/١
206/2a2	Petroleum, 120° in other containers	43,048	4,068	39,330	3,742	النفط في اوعية مختلفة درجة ١٢٥	٢٠٦/٢/آ/٢
206/3/1	Benzine in barrels or cases	9,230	1,551	8,354	1,419	البنزين في براميل وصناديق	٢٠٦/٣/١
206/3/2	Benzine in other containers	73,798	9,107	71,196	9,180	البنزين في اوعية اخرى ..	٢٠٦/٣/٢
206/4/1	Mineral oils in barrels ...	4,188	1.444	3,544	1,225	الزيوت المعدنية الثقيلة للتشحيم في براميل	٢٠٦/٤/١
206/4/2	Minerals oils in other containers	2,908	1,268	1.988	857	الزيوت المعدنية الثقيلة للتشحيم مستوردة في اوعية اخرى	٢٠٦/٤/٢
206/5/1	Mazout oil, crude	117919	4,808	100,233	4,402	المازوت الخام الكثيف المعد للحرق	٢٠٦/٥/١
206/5/2	Mazout oil, distilled ...	141234	14,245	118,067	11,318	المازوت المقطر	٢٠٦/٥/٢

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اهم البضائع المستوردة الى سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO SYRIA DURING 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
206/8	Other mineral oils	253	150	534	323	زيوت النفط الاخرى ..	٢٠٦/٨
211a	Asphalt for roads	5,338	626	1,132	470	مخاليط الزفت المعدة لترفيت الطرق	٢١١/أ
211b	Mixtures and emulsions of asphalt for other purposes	216	191	12	46	مخاليط الزفت الاخرى ..	٢١١/ب
222ab	Tartaric acid, not for pharmaceutical purposes ...	196	222	157	228	حمض الطرطر غير الصيدلاني	٢٢٢/أ/ب
224	Sodium hydroxide (Caustic soda)	1,746	317	1,410	353	ماءات الصوديوم (الصودا الكاوية)	٢٢٤
224a	Sodium carbonate in all its forms	1,796	208	1,717	271	فحمات الصوديوم بجميع اشكالها	٢٢٤/أ
275	Active carbon and animal carbon	100	107	112	86	الفحوم الفعالة ، فحوم العظام	٢٧٥
281a	Disinfectants for agricultural purposes	233	262	1,180	1,053	محاليل معدة لمكافحة الحشرات خاصة للاستعمال الزراعي	٢٨١/أ
287b	Chemical products and chemical Preparations, n.e.s....	190	390	139	283	المحاليل الكيماوية والمحضرات الكيماوية الاخرى غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر	٢٨٧/ب
292a1	Streptomycine and penicilline and their derivatives, chloromycetine and aureomycine	...	1,381	...	1,325	الستربتوميسين والبنسلين ومشتقاتهما والكلورميستين والاوروميسين	٢٩٢/أ/١
292a4	Medical and pharmaceutical preparations, other ...	390	2,948	318	2,674	المحاليل الصيدلانية الاخرى	٢٩٢/أ/٤
292a3	Cinematographic films, synchronised with sonorous films	24	485	8	550	الافلام السينمائية المترافقة مع افلام صائتة	٢٩٢/أ/٣
294	Films and sensitive plates for photography	11	135	9	100	الافلام والصفائح السلولويدية والمواد المماثلة المحسسة للاستعمال في التصوير الشمسي	٢٩٤
296	Papers and cards for photography	29	133	23	88	الاوراق والبطاقات المحسسة	٢٩٦
298	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin	1,316	907	1,227	830	الخلاصات الدباغية النباتية المنشأ	٢٩٨
302	Colouring materials derived from coal-tar	263	1,212	153	700	المواد الصباغية المشتقة من قطران الفحم الحجري	٣٠٢

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FOREIGN TRADE

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PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO SYRIA DURING 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 7 (Contd.)

ل رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
306b	Lithopone	336	133	134	74	الصبغ المعروف (بالليثوبون) واكسيد التوتياء	/ب
308	Prepared colours of all kinds	445	629	417	581	الاصباغ المحضرة بتراكيبها المختلفة	
310	Varnishes, concentrated or otherwise	161	109	78	87	الاطلية (فرنيش) المركزة او غير المركزة	
314	Pencils and leads	40	140	32	114	اقلام الرصاص ، رصاص اقلام اقلام الرسم الملونة والطباشير	
318b	Perfumery	46	206	34	188	الروائح العطرية والكحولية في قناني من الزجاج او البللور استيعابها ليترين او اقل ..	/ب
318g	Other perfumes	18	100	—	—	الروائح الاخرى	/د
321	Washing powders including soap-free powders	130	155	20	17	المحضرات المحروقة المعدة للغسيل حتى الخالية من الصابون	
323	Greasing materials from oils and fats	650	360	443	244	المواد الواقية (التشحيم)المجهزة من الزيوت والدهون ..	
324	Waxes, encaustics, creams, pastes and similars preparations, for leather and metal polishing	91	106	60	87	الاطلية الشمعية ، الاطلية الممة ، المعاجين والمحضرات المماثلة المعدة لتنظيف الجلود والاحذية والمصنوعات المعدنية الخ .. ولصقلها وتلميعها او حفظها	
326	Explosives	84	114	—	—	المتفجرات	
343	Nitrogenous mineral or chemical fertilisers ...	7,340	1,218	4,088	770	الاسمدة المعدنية او الكيميائية الازوتية	
344	Phosphated mineral or chemical fertilisers	2,821	233	718	67	الاسمدة المعدنية او الكيميائية الفسفاتية	
346	Mineral fertilisers containing at least two of the following : Nitrates, phosphoric acid and potassium, admixture of mineral and animal fertilisers or vegetable fertilisers	710	115	7	1	الاسمدة المعدنية او الكيماوية المركبة من مادتين على الاقل من المواد المخصبة التالية : الازوت وحمض الفسفور والبوتاس ، امزجة الاسمدة المعدنية او الكيماوية مع الاسمدة الحيوانية المنشأ او الاسمدة النباتية المنشأ ..	
348a	Hides, sheep	289	491	365	812	سلائل الغنم بصوفها ..	
348b	Hides, goats	438	496	221	328	سلائل المعز بشعرها ..	/ب
348c	Hides, other	1,814	2,172	1,630	2,416	السلائل الخام الاخرى ..	/ج
351	Skins, calves tanned or prepared	63	404	33	448	جلود العجول المدبوغة او المجهزة	

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
353	Leather, polished or glazed-silver or bronze	25	211	9	136	الجلود اللمعة او المذهبة او المفضضة او المصفرة ..	٣٥٣
370	Waste, powder and scrap of rubber and gutta-percha	1,491	182	932	104	نفايات وساحيق وجزازالمطاط والطبرخي	٣٧٠
373	Pipes and tubes of rubber	77	157	49	121	الانابيب (البرابيج) والمواسير المصنوعة من المطاط ..	٣٧٣
374	Articles of unhardened rubber for use in machinery	55	302	36	319	اصناف المطاط المعدة للاستعمالات الفنية الصناعية	٣٧٤
375b	Rubber tubes and tyres for automobiles, motor cycles bicycles and other transport vehicles	1,408	4,382	1,479	4 974	اطارات المطاط الداخلية والخارجية	٣٧٥/ب
377	Other articles made of unhardened rubber	292	309	79	184	الحاجات الاخرى المصنوعة من المطاط	٣٧٧
381	Charcoal	6,498	1,326	6,085	1 335	الفحم الخشبي	٣٨١
382b	White deal wood, round and rough	2,318	331	787	110	الخشب المستدير الخام – الشوح	٣٨٢/ب
382c	Pine wood	717	102	396	68	الزان	٣٨٢/ج
382h	Poplar wood, round and rough	3,335	413	4,114	544	خشب الحور المستدير والخام	٣٨٢/ح
384a1	Timber, cut squared «Qatarani»	546	108	—	—	الاخشاب المنشورة قطعا القطراني	٣٨٤/أ/١
384b	Poplar wood, sawn lengthwise	13,963	2,060	17,896	3,745	التنوب (الشوح) المنشور قطعا	٣٨٤/ب
384c	Pine wood, simply sawn lengthwise	4,139	748	2,836	563	الزان المنشور قطعا ..	٣٨٤/ج
384i	Other woods, sawn lengthwise	3,779	1,484	6,220	1,267	الاخشاب الاخرى المنشورة قطعا	٣٨٤/ط
392c	Veneering sheets, other...	42	103	28	73	اوراق التلبيس من الاخشاب الاخرى	٣٩٢/ج
393	Plywood	1.026	391	1,023	911	الخشب المعاكس	٣٩٣
398c	Electricity poles of wood	503	109	256	64	اعمدة الكهرباء من الخشب	٣٩٨/ج
417	Cardboard, not worked in rolls or sheets	900	261	709	264	الورق المقوى غير المشغول وغير الزين لفائف او طلحيات ..	٤١٧
420a	Packing paper, not decorated nor sulphured nor glazed or glazed on one side.	866	435	509	333	اوراق الصر العادية غير المزخرفة ولا المكبرتة ولا اللامعة او اللمعة من وجه واحد	٤٢٠/٢

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Table No. 7 (Contd.) جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	-
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
420b	Kraft paper destined to be used exclusively for the making of bags to contain cement, ochre, asphalt, carbon, salts, fertilisers of animal origin and similar products	407	192	10	8	ورق « كرافت » المعد فقط لصنع الاكياس المستعملة لتعبئة الاسمنت والمغرة والاسفلت والفحوم والاملاح والاسمدة الحيوانية المنشأ وما يماثلها من المحاصيل	٤٢٠/ب
420c	Newsprint	646	306	436	349	ورق الصحف	٤٢٠/ج
420d	Newsprint paper destined to be used for other printed matter or for other purposes. Printed paper other than newsprint.	467	193	134	76	ورق الصحف المعد لمطبوعات اخرى او لاستعمالات اخرى، الورق المعد للطبع غير ورق الصحف	٤٢٠\د
420e	Cigarette paper, not prepared	71	212	188	424	ورق لفائف التبغ (سكاير)	٤٢٠/هـ
420f	Letter paper and copying paper	223	226	38	70	ورق الرسائل، ورق الاستنساخ	٤٢٠/و
420h	Other paper of natural colour or all of one colour	429	278	450	338	الانواع الاخرى من الورق ذات اللون الطبيعي الابيض او الملونة بكاملها مما لم يذكر ولم يدخل في مكان آخر	٤٢٠/ح
421b	Ruled, lined or checkered paper	301	207	202	173	الورق المجدول والمسطر والمشطرج	٤٢١/ب
421e1	Cellophane and parchment paper, greasy paper ...	142	230	107	237	ورق السلوفان ، ورق البركلمين الورق المشحم	١/هـ/٤٢١
421e2	Other paper, n.e.s.	1,085	690	532	491	الانواع الاخرى من الورق مما لم يذكر ولم يدخل في مكان آخر وغيرها	٢/هـ/٤٢١
426b	Duplicating paper	141	120	81	111	ورق الاستنساخ ..	٤٢٦/ب
427	Cigarette paper	105	214	185	441	ورق لفائف التبغ	٤٢٧
429a1	Cement paper bags ...	1,094	464	731	655	الاكياس من الورق المعدة لتعبئة الاسمنت	١/٢/٤٢٩
431	Exercise-books, registers and note books	67	106	28	40	الدفاتر ، السجلات ، دفاتر الجيب الصغيرة المفكرات التقاويم والاصناف المماثلة	٤٣١
436a	Books	36	120	20	57	الكتب	١/٤٣٦

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التجارة الخارجية

اهم البضائع المستوردة الى سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
444	Silk yarns of floss or silk waste, for industrial purposes	8	112	5	51	خيوط مشاقة الحرير وخيوط فضالاتها ، المستوردة صراحة لاستعمالها في الصناعة ..	٤٤٤
462	Artificial silk thread, pure or mixed with wool not put for retail sale	6,456	15,106	1,607	13,141	خيوط الحرير الصنعي صرفا او مخلوطا بالصوف وغير محضر للبيع بالمفرق	٤٦٢
465	Artificial textile fibres ...	2,966	3,815	1,915	3,447	الياف المواد النسيجية الصنعية حزما او كتلا	٤٦٥
467	Thread of artificial silk waste, pure or mixed with wool not put for retail sale	116	335	64	225	الخيوط المصنوعة من فضالات الحرير الصنعي صرفا او مخلوطة بالصوف وغير محضرة للبيع بالمفرق	٤٦٧
470	Velvet and plushes of pure artificial silk	32	188	36	338	المخمل العادي والمخمل الطويل الوبر المصنوعان من الحرير الصنعي الصرف	٤٧٠
471a	Crepes of artificial silk, raw	35	292	35	490	كريب الحرير الصنعي خاما	٤٧١/آ
471b	Crepes of artificial silk, printed	17	133	6	106	كريب الحرير الصنعي مطبوعا	٤٧١/ب
472a2	Other fabrics n.e.s. of pure artificial silk; poplins, muslins, grenadines, voiles, gauze, etamines etc., 75 grs. and less; printed, ornamented of fashioned.	11	195	5	90	النسج الاخرى من الحرير الصنعي الصرف غير المذكورة في مكان آخر ؛ بوبلين ، موصلين ، غرنادين ، فوال ، غزي ، التامين الخ .. ٧٥ غراما واقل	٤٧٢/آ/٢
472b1	Other fabrics of artificial silk, raw over 75 grs. ...	122	218	32	300	النسج الاخرى من الحرير الصنعي اكثر من ٧٥ غراما خاما	٤٧٢/ب/١
472b2	Other fabrics of artificial silk, printed over 75 grs.	25	349	29	402	النسج من الحرير الصنعي اكثر من ٧٥ غراما مطبوعا ..	٤٧٢/ب/٢
474	Velvet and plushes of artificial silk yarn mixed with other textile materials ...	30	182	23	185	المخمل العادي والمخمل الطويل الوبر من الحرير الصنعي ممزوج بمواد نسيجية اخرى ..	٤٧٤
476	Other fabrics n.e.s.; of pure artificial silk; poplins, muslins, grenadines, voiles, gauze, etamines etc. ...	8	105	5	31	النسج الاخرى من الحرير الصنعي مخلوطا بمواد نسيجية اخرى ، غير المذكورة في مكان آخر ؛ بوبلين ، موصلين ، غرنادين ، فوال ، غزي ، التامين الخ	٤٧٦

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
480c	Other fabrics of artificial silk waste and pure artificial textile material, 180 grs. n.e.s.	89	556	112	807	النسج الاخرى غير المذكورة المصنوعة من فضلات الحرير الصنعي والياف المواد النسيجية الصنعية التي يزن المتر المربع منها اكثر من ١٨٠ غراما ..	٤٨٠/ج
481c	Other fabrics n.e.s.; of pure artificial silk waste & fibre of artificial textiles mixed with other textile material	11	101	--	—	النسج الاخرى من فضلات الحرير الصنعي والياف المواد النسيجية الصنعية مخلوطة بمواد نسيجية اخرى (بوبلين، موسلين، غرنادين، فوال، غزي، اللمين الخ ..	٤٨١/ج
485a	Tulle and webbed tissues made of artificial silk or of artificial waste or fibre of artificial textile materials.	53	249	3	63	النسج المروقة بالتول والنسج الشبكية من الحرير الصنعي او من فضلاته ومن الياف المواد النسيجية الصنعية	أ/٤٨٥
491a	Metal threads, silver-plated or gold-plated	16	165	10	80	الخيوط المعدنية المرقة مفضضة او مذهبة	أ/٤٩١
491b	Metal threads combined with textile thread	28	499	16	326	الخيوط المعدنية المضمومة الى الخيوط النسيجية ..	ب/٤٩١
493	Wool in the mass	410	803	328	616	الصوف كتلا	٤٩٣
495a	Goats hair	335	245	186	147	وبر المعز	أ/٤٩٥
502	Woollen thread and yarn, combed	371	3,030	421	3,593	خيوط الصوف المشطة ..	٥٠٢
506b	Thread and yarn of wool, for retail sale	14	146	4	25	خيوط الصوف المحضرة للبيع بالفرق	ب/٥٠٦
507a1	Fabrics of pure wool, 200 grs. and less per m2 ...	22	282	37	380	النسج المصنوعة من الصوف الصرف والتي يزن المتر المربع منها بحاشيتها ٢٠٠ غرام او اقل	١/أ/٥٠٧
507a2	Fabrics of pure wool, 200—300 grs. per m2	339	3,614	343	4,262	النسج المصنوعة من الصوف الصرف والتي يزن المتر المربع منها بحاشيتها اكثر من ٢٠٠ غرام ولا يزيد عن ٢٥٠ غ ..	٢/أ/٥٠٧
507a3	Fabrics of pure wool, 350—500 grs. per m2.	200	1,297	248	2,429	النسج المصنوعة من الصوف الصرف والتي يزن المتر المربع منها بحاشيتها اكثر من ٢٥٠ غ ولا يزيد عن ٥٠٠ غ ..	٣/أ/٥٠٧
507a4	Fabrics of pure wool, over 500 grs. per m2.	29	276	33	238	النسج المصنوعة من الصوف الصرف والتي يزن المتر المربع منها بحاشيتها اكثر من ٥٠٠ غ	٤/أ/٥٠٧

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جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
507b1	Woollen fabrics mixed with cotton	25	255	27	321	النسج المصنوعة من الصوف الممزوج بالقطن	٥٠٧/ب/١
507b2	Woollen fabrics mixed with textile material other than cotton	68	460	32	209	النسج المصنوعة من الصوف الممزوج بمواد نسيجية اخرى	٥٠٧/ب/٢
509a	Blankets of pure wool ...	33	117	163	1,283	الاغطية (الحرامات) الصوفية	٥٠٩/١
509b	Blankets of mixed wool...	75	197	35	99	الاغطية المصنوعة من الصوف المخلوط	٥٠٩/ب
511a1	Carpets, 350 rows and less	62	406	38	354	بسط الاقدام ذات الخمائل المعقدة (سجاد) الزاقة من ٣٥٠ صفا واقل من العقد	٥١١/أ/١
511a2	Carpets, 351—450 rows	119	1,023	113	882	بسط الاقدام ذات الخمائل المعقدة الزاقة من ٣٥٠ الى ٤٥٠ صفا	٥١١/أ/٢
511a3	Carpets, over 450 rows ...	19	307	14	230	بسط الاقدام ذات الخمائل المعقدة الزاقة من ٤٥٠ صفا	٥١١/أ/٣
522a3	Cotton yarn, single counts 24 — 40	24	121	22	128	خيوط القطن الوحيدة الطاق خاما ما فوق الرقم ١/٢٤ الى الرقم ١/٤٠	٥٢٢/أ/٣
523/3	Cotton yarn, twisted double or more, over count 24 up to 40	77	374	32	180	خيوط القطن المفتولة بطاقتين او اكثر ما فوق الرقم ٢٤ الى ٤٠	٥٢٣/٣
523/4a	Cotton yarn, twisted double or more, over 40 counts...	223	1,232	188	1,125	خيوط القطن المفتولة بطاقتين او اكثر ما فوق الرقم ٤٠ ملمعة او مصقولة (مرسريزة)	٥٢٣/٤/أ
524a	Cables made of cotton ...	151	140	168	181	الامراس المصنوعة من القطن	٥٢٤/أ
526	Cotton yarn prepared for retail sale	48	339	48	311	خيوط القطن المعدة للبيع بالمفرق	٥٢٦
527a4	Cotton fabrics, unbleached more than 150 grs. ...	45	130	17	55	خيوط القطن خاما ، اكثر من ١٥٠ غراما	٥٢٧/أ/٤
527b1	Cotton tissues, bleached not figured 50 grs. and less per m2	24	271	28	1,310	النسج غير المقنشة المصنوعة من القطن مقصورة مما يزن المتر المربع منها ٥٠غ واقل ..	٥٢٧/ب/١
527b2	Cotton tissues, bleached not figured 50—100 grs. per m2	47	480	61	775	النسج غير المقنشة المصنوعة من القطن مقصورة مما يزن المتر المربع منها اكثر من ٥٠ ولا يزيد عن ١٠٠ غرام	٥٢٧/ب/٢

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
527b2	Cotton tissues, bleached not figured 100 — 150 grs. per m2	58	313	28	250	النسج غير الفنية المصنوعة من القطن مقصورة مما يزن المتر المربع منها اكثر من ١٠٠ غ ولا يزيد من ١٥٠ غرام ..	٥٢٧/ب/٢
527b4	Cotton tissues, bleached not figured over 150 grs. per m2	140	456	106	322	النسج غير الفنية المصنوعة من القطن مقصورة اكثر من ١٥٠ غ	٥٢٧/ب/٤
527c2	Cotton tissues, dyed after fabrication or made of dyed yarn not figured over 50 grs and not exceeding 100 grs per m2	45	430	42	324	النسج القطنية المصبوغة من ٥٠ الى ١٠٠ غ	٥٢٧/ج/٢
527c3	Cotton tissues, dyed after fabrication or made of dyed yarn not figured over 100 grs. and not exceeding 150 grs. per m2	129	1,046	110	840	النسج القطنية المصبوغة من (١٠٠) الى (١٥٠) غ	٥٢٧/ج/٣
527c4	Cotton tissues, printed over 150 grs. per m2	386	1,928	283	1,377	النسج القطنية المصبوغة لاكثر من (١٥٠) غرام	٥٢٧/ج/٤
527d2	Cotton tissues, printed over 50 grs. and not exceeding 100 grs.	23	163	30	211	النسج القطنية المطبوعة من (٥٠) الى (١٠٠) غرام	٥٢٧/د/٢
527d3	Cotton tissues, printed over 100 grs. and not exceeding 150 grs.	488	2,403	508	3,008	النسج القطنية المطبوعة من (١٠٠) الى (١٥٠) غ ..	٥٢٧/د/٣
527d4	Cotton tissues, printed over 150 grs. per m2	402	2,014	105	389	النسج القطنية المطبوعة لاكثر من (١٥٠) غرام ..	٥٢٧/د/٤
528	Cotton fabrics, figured ...	28	118	14	120	النسج الفنية المطبوعة من القطن الصرف	٥٢٨
533/1b	Velvet and plush of dyed cotton	67	565	39	360	المخمل العادي والمخمل الطويل الوبر المصنوعان من القطن مصبوغا	٥٣٣/١/ب
533/2	Plushes, imitating furs in mohair, with a cotton base exceeding 20% of the weight of the fabric	13	117	5	45	المخمل الطويل الوبر المصنوع تقليدا لفراء المعروف بالوهير على سدى من القطن يتجاوز وزنها ٢٠ ٪ من وزن النسيج	٥٣٣/٢
534	Cotton carpets — —	45	271	30	187	بسط الاقمشة القطنية. ..	٥٣٤

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	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
552/1a1	Fabrics of jute not figured 35 threads and less ...	109	170	440	561	النسج غير المقصبة المصنوعة من الجوت الصرف خاما (٣٥) خيطا واقل	٥٥٢/١/٢/١
572b	Waxed cloths and fabrics of felts other than that used against insects ...	262	391	146	236	النسج المشمعة غير المعدة لمكافحة الحشرات الضارة	٥٧٢/ب
560	Handkerchiefs and neckerchiefs	7	143	7	148	مناديل الجيب، مناديل الرأس مناديل الرقبة	٥٦٠
562b	Corsets and corset-belts	13	130	14	157	المشدات والحزم المصنوعة من النسج المطاطة ..	٥٦٢/ب
564a	Bags or sacks for packing, of jute fabrics	9,735	5,957	5,388	3,054	الاكياس المعدة للصر المصنوعة من النسج الجوتية (خيش)	٥٦٤/٢
564b	Sacks and bags of cotton fabrics	304	118	—	—	الاكياس المعدة للصر المصنوعة من النسج القطنية ..	٥٦٤/ب
565b	Covers, tents, sails for vessels and other similar materials	123	143	118	73	الاغطية ، الخيام ، الاشرعة المعدة للسفن والاصناف المماثلة الاخرى	٥٦٥/ب
566a	Worn clothing and underwear	1,853	3,207	2,172	3,953	الالبسة والاطمار البالية ..	٥٦٦/٢
641	Articles made of asbestos	502	133	388	120	الحاجات المصنوعة من الاسبستت البني	٦٤١
650	Fireproof bricks	1,381	380	1,230	321	الآجر وقطع البناء المتحملة للحرارة	٦٥٠
655	Paving and facing tiles of stoneware	610	207	395	177	الرصفات المعدة للتبليط وتلبيس الجدران المصنوعة من الصلصال الرملي او القيشاني او الفخار التام	٦٥٥
657	Fixed appliances for sanitary or hygienic purposes of ceramic material ...	238	137	123	125	الاجهزة الثابتة المعدة للاستعمالات الصحية من الخزف ..	٦٥٧
660a	Wares of faience, n.e.s. ...	164	109	116	101	الحاجات المصنوعة من القيشاني	٦٦٠/٢
662a	Wares of porcelain ...	463	452	319	432	الحاجات المصنوعة من الصيني	٦٦٢/٢
667a2	Glass sheets; drawn up by the Libbey-Owens or Pittsburg methods, polished on both sides	470	360	134	67	الواح الزجاج المسحوب بطريقة ليبي — اوين او تسبورغ والمصقولة على وجهيها ..	٦٦٧/١/٢
672a	Electric tubes and bulbs	68	162	63	105	المصابيح الكهربائية والمبات	٦٧٢/٢

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	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
673b	Other illuminating glassware	118	433	69	245	الحاجات الزجاجية في التنوير غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر وغيرها ..	٦٧/ب
675a	Table and ornamental glassware	791	530	567	408	اصناف صناعة الزجاج ..	٢/٦٧
684	Silver : unworked ingots, bars, powder & scrap (kg.)	3,714	179	2,215	60	الفضة الخام ، كتلا وسبائك وقضبانا مصبوبة ومسحوقة فضلات الفضة ونقاياتها ورمادها (بالكيلو)	٦٨
685	Gold; unworked ingots, bars, powder, waste and scrap (kilos)	5,297	20,109	3,266	9,969	الذهب الخام كتلا وسبائك وقضبانا ومسحوقا فضلات الذهب ونقاياته ورماده(بالكيلو)	٦٨
683	Gold coins (kilos)	107	534	4	16	النقود الذهبية (بالكيلو)	٦١٢
701a	Iron and steel in bars diametre 4 — 25 mm. ...	22,250	5,189	19,023	5,734	الحديد والفولاذ قضبانا مدورة بقطر من ٤ مم حتى ٢٥ مم (٢٥ مم غير داخلة) ..	٢/٧٠
701b	Iron and steel in bars in other dimentions	1,142	305	876	290	الحديد والفولاذ بقياسات اخرى	٧٠/ب
701c	Iron & steel in shape T or I	1,098	289	1,079	346	الحديد والفولاذ قضبانا باحد الشكلين T او I	٧٠/ج
701d	Iron & steel in other shapes	5,437	1,539	6,083	1,943	الحديد والفولاذ قضبانا باشكال اخرى	٧٠/د
702a1	Iron and steel wire, simply drawn in plain threads of diametre 1 mm. and less	632	174	169	70	الحديد والفولاذ ، اسلاكا مسحوبة بصورة بسيطة خيوط واضحة بقطر مليمتر واحد او اقل	١/٢/٧٠
702b1	Iron and steel wire forged or coated with zinc or tin, diameter not exceeding 6mm	494	179	608	244	الحديد والفولاذ اسلاكا محماة او مطلية بالتوتياء (مغلفنة) او مطلية بالقصدير (مبيضة) بقطر لايتجاوز (٦) مم ..	١/ب/٧٠
702b2	Iron and steel wire, copper coated, diametre not exceeding 6 mm.	289	112	145	65	الحديد والفولاذ ، اسلاكا مطلية بالنحاس بقطر لا يتجاوز ٦ مم	٢/ب/٧٠
703a	Sheet iron or steel, flat unworked, thickness more than 1mm.	2,368	799	1,677	759	الصفائح الحديدية او الفولاذية المستوية وغير المشغولة بسمك يزيد عن مم واحد ..	٢/٧٠
703b	Sheet iron or steel flat unworked, thickness 1mm. and less	1,175	445	850	450	الصفائح الحديدية الفولاذية وغير المشغولة بسمك (١) مم او اقل	٧٠/ب

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جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
704a Iron and steel sheets varnished or laquered not exceeding 4/10 mm. in thickness	646	251	713	374	الصفائح الحديدية او الفولاذية المسترية ومشغولة السطح المطلية بالقصدير او بالقصدير وورنيش اللاكسا والتي لاتزيد سماكتها عن ٤/١٠ الملمتر ولم يلحق بها أي شغل ..	٧٠٤/آ
705/1a Sheet iron or steel, corrugated and galvanized ...	431	271	1,045	797	الصفائح الحديدية اوالفولاذية الاخرى المطلية بالتوتياء المموجة	٧٠٥/١/آ
705/1b Sheet iron or steel, galvanized uncorrugated ...	254	159	179	112	الصفائح الحديدية او الفولاذية الاخري المطلية بالتوتياء غير المموجة	٧٠٥/١/ب
708/1 Pipes of cast iron	2,061	667	3,132	946	المواسير المصنوعة من الحديد الصب	٧٠٨/١
708/2a Joints of malleable cast iron diameter more than 5 cm.	345	184	291	183	الوصل المصنوعة من الحديد الصب بقطر يزيد عن (٥)سم	٧٠٨/٢/آ
708/2b Joints of malleable cast iron diameter 5 cm. and less.	110	100	83	103	الوصل المصنوعة من الحديد الصب بقطر (٥) سم او اقل	٧٠٨/٢/ب
709a Tubes and pipes untarred or slightly covered with tar, diameter 5 cm. and less ...	693	344	482	265	الانابيب او المواسير المستقيمة بقطر (٥)سم او اقل خاما او مقطرنة	٧٠٩/آ
709b Tubes and pipes, other unworked	505	261	1,280	367	الانابيب او المواسير الاخرى	٧٠٩/ب
710a Tubes and pipes; worked galvanized	1,012	544	514	387	الانابيب او المواسير من الحديد او الفولاذ مطلية او مدهونة بالتوتياء	٧١٠/آ
710b Tubes and pipes, worked other	348	156	186	144	الانابيب او المواسير الاخرى من الحديد او الفولاذ على شكل خاص او مشغولة	٧١٠/ب
711 Tubes and pipes of sheet iron; bolted studed or clasped	224	184	54	32	الانابيب والمواسير المصنوعة من الصفائح الحديدية او الفولاذية ، محواة او مسمرة او ملحمة	٧١١
712 Iron or steel rails for railway tracks, including those drilled orbent	305	303	27	9	الخطوط الحديدية اوالفولاذية المعدة لسكك الحديدية حتى المثقبة او المقوسة	٧١٢

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COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
720b Tanks, casks, tubs & other large receptacles without mechanical devices; other than tubs used for the disinfection of sheep	140	142	58	45	٧٢٠/ب الخزانات ، القنان والطلوت وغيرها من الاوعية الكبيرة ، دون اجهزة الية ، غير مغاطس تطهير الغنم .. ..
721 Cylindrical tanks for transport, made of steel or iron sheets	703	162	185	43	٧٢١ القنان ، الاوعية الاسطوانية المعدة للنقل والمصنوعة من الصفائح الحديدية اوالفولاذية
722 Receptacles, iron or steel for compressed or liquified gas	225	206	277	217	٧٢٢ الآنية المصنوعة من الحديد او الفولاذ لحفظ الغازات المضغوطة او المميعة ..
725 Wire netting lattice work and trellis of iron or steel	132	137	60	70	٧٢٥ النسج المعدنية والاقفاص والشباك ، المصنوعة من الاسلاك الحديدية اوالفولاذية
727/1a... Wire-nails of iron or steel diameter 2mm. and over	327	117	201	114	٧٢٧/١/آ المسامير الاسطوانية المصنوعة من الاسلاك الحديدية او الفولاذية بقطر ٢ مم او اكثر
727/2c Conical nails of iron or steel other	174	140	82	67	٧٢٧/٢/ج المسامير المخروطية الاخرى
729 Bolts and screw-makers wares	357	295	263	243	٧٢٩ اصناف صانعي الصامولات واللوالب المحواة .. ..
733b Locks other than used for bags	123	249	110	244	٧٣٣/ب الاغلاق غير اغلاق الحقائب والاكياس .. .. ..
734 Fittings and mountings of iron or steel n.e.s., for furniture, doors and windows	323	482	197	297	٧٣٤ الادوات والقطع غير المذكورة ، المصنوعة من الحديد اوالفولاذ او الحديد الصب القابل للتصفيح المعدة للاثاث والابواب والنوافذ وصناعة السجلات الخ
735 Stoves and heaters ...	159	442	278	329	٧٣٥ المواقد والمدافىء غير الكهربائية
735a Cooking stoves and heaters masout	48	136	—	—	٧٣٥/آ افران الطبخ والمدافىء العاملة بالمازوت .. .. ..
735b Other cooking stoves and heaters	190	292	—	—	٧٣٥/ب غيرها من الافران والمدافىء والكوانين .. .. ..
736 Boilers, iron or steel ...	168	119	187	114	٧٣٦ المراجل الحديدية والفولاذية المعدة للتدفئة المركزية ..

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COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
737	Radiators for central heating and their component parts	290	129	132	79	المشعات المدفئة للتدفئة المركزية وعناصرها	٧٣٧
736b	Furniture and parts thereof, of cast iron, iron and steel, other than from tubes	138	218	47	71	الاثاث واجزاؤه المصنوعة من الحديد الصب او الحديد او الفولاذ او الحديد الصب القابل للتصفيح غير المصنوع من الانابيب	٧٣٦/ب
740	Kitchen and other utensils for domestic uses	180	284	193	324	الاواني والادوات المنزلية والصحية من الفولاذ او الحديد	٧٤٠
752b	Casting, n.e.s.	219	152	109	82	الحاجات الاخرى المصنوعة من الحديد الصب غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر	٧٥٢/ب
755	Articles of iron and steel, n.e.s.	168	133	65	77	الحاجات المصنوعة من الحديد او الفولاذ او الحديد الصب القابل للتصفيح ، غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر	٧٥٥
756	Copper, unworked	223	172	100	163	النحاس الخام وغيره من انواع النحاس كلا او غيره	٧٥٦
758a1	Copper, sheets	66	136	28	60	الصفائح والالواح والاوراق المصنوعة من النحاس (باستثناء الاوراق الرقيقة)	١/أ/٧٥٨
758a2	Brass sheets, plates and leaves, squared or rectangular	109	211	55	135	الصفائح والالواح والاوراق المصنوعة من النحاس المربعة او المستطيلة الشكل المصفحة او المطرقة من النحاس الاصفر	٢/أ/٧٥٨
758b1	Brass slabs	53	122	32	85	الاقراص المصنوعة من النحاس الاحمر	١/ب/٧٥٨
764	Ropes, cordage and wire, twisted and made of copper not coated with insulating material	49	108	110	288	الامراس والحبال والاشرطة المضفورة المصنوعة من الاسلاك النحاسية غير ملبسة بمواد عازلة	٧٦٤
768	Kitchen and other utensils for domestic uses, copper	80	430	72	418	ادوات المطبخ المصنوعة من النحاس غير المذكورة في مكان آخر	٧٦٨
774	Aluminium, unworked ...	180	160	148	83	الالمنيوم الخام	٧٧٤

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
776	Sheets, slabs of aluminium	68	122	6	15	الصفائح والالواح المصنوعة من الالمنيوم	٧٧٦
780	Unworked pieces of aluminium	305	614	127	320	القطع الخام من الالمنيوم	٧٨٠
794	Tin unworked	91	457	31	183	القصدير الخام المصبوب كتلا او قطعا او الواحا او حبات	٧٩٤
805b2	Razor blades	34	275	17	178	الشفرات المعدة لآلات الحلاقة تامة الصنع	٨٠٥/ب/٢
809a	Spoon and forks of ordinary metal	48	127	25	85	الملاعق والشوكات من جميع الاجناس المصنوعة من المعادن العادية	أ/٨٠٩
812a	Lighting apparatus, metal	76	298	82	341	اجهزة الانارة اصناف صناعة المصابيح والثريات واجزاؤها المعدنية	أ/٨١٢
819	Articles of adornment made of ordinary metal or ordinary metal plated with gold silver or other precious metals	165	641	97	680	الاصناف المعدة للزخرفة المصنوعة من المعادن العادية او المعادن العادية المذهبة او المفضضة او الملبسة بمعادن ثمينة	٨١٩
820	Steam boilers and economisers	580	1,301	100	332	المراجل البخارية ، الموفرات	٨٢٠
822	Steam engines without their boilers	24	113	40	82	الآلات البخارية المفصولة عن مراجلها : ذوات الكبس او عديمة الكبس واجزاؤها وقطعها	٨٢٢
823a	Motors for watercrafts...	33	631	25	25	المحركات المعدة للسفن ..	أ/٨٢٣
823b	Internal combustion engines for automobiles	68	215	63	181	المحركات ذات الاحتراق الداخلي المعدة للسيارات	٨٢٣/ب
823d	Other motors	1,341	3,582	2,496	5,630	المحركات الاخرى	٨٢٣/د
827c	Static pumps run by wind blowers	331	1,022	308	1,151	المنفخات الثابتة المعدة لرفع الماء وتوزيعه بدواليب هوائية	٨٢٧/ج
832	Presses, n.e.s. and component and detachable part thereof	51	120	195	364	المكابس غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٣٢
833	Machinery and apparatus for handling, lifting, loading and filling and parts thereof	150	319	151	280	الآلات والاجهزة المعدة للنقل والرفع والتعبئة والتفريغ واجزاؤها	٨٣٣

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
834	Machinery and apparatus for agricultural purpose, ploughing, preparation and cultivation, together with component and detachable parts	2,906	5,709	2,636	6,964	الآلات والادوات الزراعية المعدة لفلاحة الارض وتحضيرها وزرعها واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٣٤
835	Machines and apparatus for the harvesting, threshing, sorting and picking of agricultural produce, together with component and detachable parts	968	2,647	365	1,619	الآلات والادوات المعدة لحصاد المحاصيل الزراعية والدراسات وفاصلات الحبوب والتقبات الزراعية الخ .. واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٣٥
837	Machinery and apparatus for flour milling and parts thereof	163	217	72	108	الآلات والادوات المعدة للمطاحن واجزاؤها	٨٣٧
838d1	Other apparatus for heating and cooling etc... for industrial purposes	32	229	141	365	الاجهزة الاخرى المعدة للتسخين والتبريد الخ .. للاستعمال الصناعي واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	١/د/٨٣٨
838d2	Other apparatus for heating, cooling or cooking etc. other than for soap-making wines and beverages, pastries, water-softeners ...	48	214	6	40	الاجهزة الاخرى المعدة للتسخين والتبريد والطبخ الخ .. عدا عن الاجهزة المعدة لصناعة الصابون والزيوت والجعة والخمر والمعجنات والشكولاته وملطفات الماء	٢/د/٨٣٨
839b	Machines for the production of cold, other than for industry	374	1,497	289	1,137	الآلات المعدة لاحداث البرودة لغير الاستعمال الصناعي	٨٣٩/ب
840	Machinery and apparatus for treating earth & stone	354	232	491	321	الآلات والاجهزة المعدة لمعالجة الاتربة والاحجار والفلزات واجزاؤها	٨٤٠
842	Machinery for the making of paper paste, paper and board; including book binding machines and parts thereof	75	214	25	96	الآلات المعدة لصنع معجين الورق ولشغل الورق والورق المقوى بما فيها آلات التجليد واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٤٢

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
843	Machinery and apparatus for printing & for graphic arts, including printing presses	84	233	53	151	الآت الطباعة والفنون الخطية بما فيها مكابس الطبع ..	٨٤٣
844	Machinery and apparatus for the preparation of textile material	834	1,552	95	382	الآلات المعدة لتحضير المواد النسيجية وصنع الخيوط وفتلها	٨٤٤
845	Looms for weaving and hosiery	1,396	2,983	485	1,854	انوال النسيج والصنارة والتريكو	٨٤٥
845a2	Machines for the washing of textile material, other than for industry	212	776	121	431	الآلات المعدة لغسل النسيج لغير الاستعمال الصناعي	٨٤٥/أ/٢
846	Machinery and apparatus for the dressing and finishing of thread, n.e.s. ...	230	852	81	305	الآت والاجهزة المعدة لتهيئة النسيج والخيوط غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر	٨٤٦
847a	Sewing machines, special	12	144	16	102	آلات الخياطة من جميع الانواع المعدة للاستعمالات الخاصة	٨٤٧/أ
847b	Sewing machines and component parts, n.e.s. ...	204	662	193	710	آلات الخياطة الاخرى من جميع الانواع وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٤٧/ب
849	Machines for packing goods or opening, rinsing, filling, closing, labelling etc. ...	319	928	329	884	الآلات العاملة واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٤٩
852	Typewriters and detached parts thereof	13	174	7	107	آلات الكتابة واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٥٢
853	Calculating and accounting machines	4	157	4	97	آلات الحساب والمحاسبة	٨٥٣
855a	Machinery and apparatus for mineral work and the cement and other building materials industries ...	427	548	235	236	الآلات والاجهزة المعدة لشغل المعادن وصناعة الاسمنت وغيره من مواد البناء ..	٨٥٥/أ
855b	Machinery and appliances for the soap and oils industries, and component and detached parts thereof ...	141	481	98	289	الآلات والاجهزة المعدة لصناعة الصابون والزيوت والجبنة والخمر واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٥٥/ب
855h2	Machinery and apparatus n.e.s. for industrial purposes	62	257	161	406	الآلات والاجهزة الاخرى المعدة للاستعمال الصناعي	٨٥٥/ح/٢

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(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
855h3	Other machinery and apparatus n.e.s.	108	425	165	565	الآلات والاجهزة الاخرى غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر	٨٥٥/ح/٣
856	Taps, cocks and valves ...	77	206	143	321	اصناف صناعة الحنفيات	٨٥٦
857	Bearings of all types ...	23	156	49	172	المدحرجات على اختلاف انواعها سواء كانت من ذوات الخروق او الحامل والبكرات واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٥٧
858	Component and detachable parts, n.e.s. for mechanical machines and tools ...	29	151	65	188	الاجزاء والقطع المنفصلة غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر ، العائدة للآلات والاجهزة والادوات الآلية	٨٥٨
859	Electric dynamoes and converters, transformers and chocking coils	429	1,345	428	1 446	المهيجات الكهربائية ومعدلاتها	٨٥٩
860a	Battery dry cells, pocket size	147	217	98	163	النابضات الكهربائية الجافة للجيب (بيل)	٨٦٠/أ
860b	Battery dry cells, other...	218	202	85	131	النابضات الكهربائية (بيل) وغيرها	٨٦٠/ب
861	Electro-mechanical tool and apparatus	220	349	38	64	المدخرات الكهربائية والواحها	٨٦١
862	Electro-mechanical tool and apparatus for domestic purposes weight not exceeding 15 kgs n.e.s.	48	308	35	233	الادوات الكهربائية الآلية الصغيرة والاجهزة الكهربائية الآلية المعدة للاستعمال المنزلي مما لم يذكر في مكان آخر والتي لا يزيد وزنها عن ١٥ كيلو غرام	٨٦٢
863	Electric appliances for starting, lighting and signalling	60	398	164	544	التجهيزات الكهربائية المعدة للانطلاق او التنوير المستعملة للمركبات ذات المحرك والدراجات	٨٦٣
865c	Electrothermic apparatus, excluding medical, other	48	113	58	186	الاجهزة الكهربائية الحرارية الاخرى (باستثناء الاجهزة الكهربائية الطبية) ..	٨٦٥/ج
866ba1	Lamps not exceeding 50 watts	23	138	14	105	المصابيح ذات الاسلاك الدقيقة للتنوير الكهربائي ولا تزيد عن ٥٠ واطا	٨٦٦/ب/أ/١

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
867	Electric apparatus for medical purposes & radiology	30	409	19	252	الاجهزة الكهربائية الطبية واجهزة الاشعة	٨٦
868a	Wireless receiving apparatus	225	2,073	181	1 655	الاجهزة اللاسلكية الآخذة	٨٦٨/أ
868b	Valves tubes and lamps for telegraph and telephone	2	101	4	157	المصابيح والصمامات والانابيب المعدة للبرق والهاتف	٨٦٨/ب
868d	Other wireless apparatus	96	167	—	—	الاجهزة اللاسلكية الاخرى	٨٦٨/د
869	Electric telegraph and telephone apparatus	54	854	22	219	الاجهزة الكهربائية المعدة للبرق والهاتف	٨٦٩
872	Electric meters	17	364	29	197	العدادات الكهربائية ..	٨٧٢
874	Insulating cables and wire for electric energy	643	1 155	497	1 043	الامراس والاسلاك المعزولة المعدة للكهرباء	٨٧٤
875	Parts made of carbon or graphite for electric use	127	106	111	109	قطع الفحم العادي المعدة للكهرباء	٨٧٥
877	Instalating tubes	223	286	204	312	الانابيب العازلة	٨٧٧
878	Apparatus & detached parts of electric machinery n.e.s.	161	774	113	523	الاجهزة والقطع الكهربائية الاخرى لتنظيم التيار وقطعه غير المذكورة في مكان آخر	٨٧٨
887	Components and detached parts of railway rolling stock	86	103	43	72	الاجزاء والقطع المنفصلة ، من وسائط النقل المعدة للسكك الحديدية غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر ..	٨٨٧
890a2	Automobiles, less than 1500 kgs., 7 H.P. less than 15HP.	178	537	148	437	السيارات اقل من (١٥٠٠) كيلو لنقل الركاب من (٧) حتى (١٥) حصانا . (١٥) غير داخل	٨٩٠/أ/٢
890a3	Automobiles, less than 1500 kgs. 15 HP. less than 20 HP.	185	576	220	572	السيارات اقل من (١٥٠٠) كيلو لنقل الركاب من (١٥) حتى (٢٠) حصانا (٢٠) غير داخل	٨٩٠/أ/٣
890a4	Automobiles, less than 1500 kgs. 20 HP. less than 25 HP.	115	325	54	141	السيارات اقل من (١٥٠٠) كيلو لنقل الركاب من (٢٠) حتى (٢٥) حصانا (٢٥) غير داخل	٨٩٠/أ/٤
890a5	Automobilec, less than 1500 kgs. 25 H.P. and over ...	511	1,361	484	1,300	السيارات اقل من (١٥٠٠) كيلو لنقل الركاب من (٢٥) حصانا فاكثر	٨٩٠/أ/٥

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Table No. 7 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٧ التابع

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
890b4	Automobiles 1500 kgs. and less than 2000 kgs., over 25 H.P.	307	1,142	304	914	٨٩٠/ب/٤ السيارات المعدة لنقل الركاب التي تزيد عن (١٥٠٠) كيلو غرام واقل من (٢٠٠٠) ومن (٢٥) حصانا فاكثر ..
890c4	Automobiles over 2000 kgs. and over 25 H.P. ...	57	176	20	74	٨٩٠/ج/٤ من ٢٥ حصانا فاكثر ..
890d1	Other vehicles with chassis	543	1,162	1,126	1,064	٨٩٠/د/١ الانواع الاخرى من السيارات المستوردة هياكل مجردة او مرفقة بغرفة السائق ..
891	Chassis for passenger vehicles	2,819	8,184	1,542	4,009	٨٩١ هياكل (شاسي) للسيارات المعدة لنقل الركاب ..
892	Coachwork for automobiles	170	438	125	221	٨٩٢ عربات السيارات .. ..
893/1	Components and parts of transmission of steering gear	176	104	37	46	٨٩٣/١ معدل المحركات تعطيلات الاجم، النوابض ، الدواليب عطريات
893/2	Component and parts of vehicles, other	457	2,045	422	1,801	٨٩٣/٢ اجزاء السيارات والعجلات وقطعها الاخرى غير المذكورة
894	Motorcycles	74	305	44	212	٨٩٤ الدراجات النارية والدراجات العادية المجهزة بمحركات
895	Cycles without engines ...	167	504	215	647	٨٩٥ الدراجات العادية بدون محرك
896b	Non automobile vehicles for goods transport	80	120	61	142	٨٩٦/ب اجزاء الدراجات العادية واجزاؤها المنفصلة ..
898	Vehicles non automobile for use in the transport of goods and for other purposes ...	139	167	111	141	٨٩٨ المركبات الروادف غير السيارة المعدة لنقل البضائع والاستعمالات الاخرى .. .. ..
902	Component and detached parts of airships n.e.s. balloons and aeroplanes other than engines	30	628	21	300	٩٠٢ اجزاء المناطيد والطيارات وقطعها باستثناء المحركات
918	Gas and water meters ...	48	400	33	291	٩١٨ معدادات الغاز والماء واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة .. ..
923	Medical and surgical instruments n.e.s.	10	301	11	250	٩٢٣ الآلات والاجهزة المستعملة في الطب والجراحة غير المذكورة في مكان آخر .. .. ..

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Table No. 7 (Concld.)

جدول رقم ٧ (تتمة)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
928c	Watches with cases of base metal, gold plated (kilo)	617	307	1	550	ساعات اليد والجيب المصنوعة من مواد عادية مزخرفة بتزيينات من الذهب (كيلو)	٩٢٨/ج
928e	Watches, other (kilo) ...	457	213	1	230	ساعات اليد والجيب المصنوعة من المواد غير المزخرفة بالتزيينات من الذهب او الفضة (كيلو)	٩٢٨/ه
934	Other clocks	13,883	170	21	143	الميقاتيات الاخرى وساعات الجدران حتى المتحرك منها بالكهرباء بما فيها الموقظات (المنبهات)	٩٢
943	Gramophones and similar talking machines and parts thereof	10	113	18	161	الحاكي (غراموفون) والآلات الناطقة المماثلة وقطعها المنفصلة	٩٤
956a	Loaded cartridges	50	124	29	134	الخراطيش المشحونة (المدكوكة)	٩٥٦/أ
966b	Artificial plastic materials	125	324	105	306	المواد الصنعية الهيكلة التي اساسها الجبنين والهلامين والشالوحاجات الاخرى مصنوعة من هذه المواد	٩٦٦/ب
976	Other toys, n.e.s.	95	220	72	260	الالعاب ولعب الاطفال غير المسمى	٩٧
981	Buttons, ordinary	49	234	22	145	الازرار المعدة للثياب والملابس	٩٨
982	Fountain pens and stylographic pens	8	172	9	240	اقلام الحبر ذات الخزان وغيرها وماسكات الرصاص وقطعها المنفصلة	٩٨

التجارة الخارجية

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اهم البضائع المصدرة من سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية) *

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM SYRIA DURING THE YEAR 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 8

جدول رقم ٨

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
1	Horses ... ...(Heads)	718	117	767	176	١ الخيول والامهار وفحول الخيل والحصن والافراس (رؤوس)
3	Cows ... ... «	38,480	2,250	29,726	2 143	٣ نوع البقر (رؤوس) ..
4b	Rams, ewes & wethers «	441,468	18,563	388,202	16,685	٤/ب الكباش والخرفان والنعاج (رؤوس) .. ..
5b	He-goats & she-goats «	54,767	1,473	43,957	1,156	٥/ب التيوس والعنز (رؤوس)
8	Poultry	401	540	425	579	٨ الطيور، الدواجن ..
19b	Sea fish	124	173	52	57	١٩/ب اسماك البحر .. ..
25b	Butter, melted «Samneh»	1,109	5,382	125	747	٢٥/ب السمنة .. .. ..
26a	Cheese, soft white	1,160	1,970	838	1,702	٢٦/آ الجبن الابيض .. ..
27a	Eggs in the shell	1,766	2,513	1,653	2,509	٢٧/آ البيض بقشره .. ..
31a	Guts, bladders & stomachs of animals	77	1,738	65	1,620	٣١/آ مصارين الحيوانات (ومثاناتها) ومعدها الطازجة او المملحة او الجافة وانافح العجول حتى القطعة والمجففة ..
46a	Olives, fresh	265	114	91	41	٤٦/آ الزيتون والكبر(القبار)الطـ
47	Tomatoes	946	104	264	224	٤٧ البندورة .. ..
48a	Onions	12,735	1,129	9,798	1,174	٤٨/آ البصل والكراث .. ..
49	Potatoes	954	191	2,801	780	٤٩ البطاطا .. .. ..
50h	Other vegetables, n.e.s. ...	1,348	114	1,554	102	٥٠/ح الخضر الاخرى غير المذكورة
51a	Haricot beans and broad beans, dried	2,984	933	1,715	675	٥١/آ الفاصولياء والفول – يابس
51b	Peas and lentils	18,280	6,747	5,426	2,270	٥١/ب البزلياء والعدس .. ..
51 c	Vetch and lupins	6,517	1,479	3,034	999	٥١/ج الترمس والبيقية (كرسنة)
55a	Oranges and mandarines	1,241	227	496	111	٥٥/آ البرتقال والمندرينة ..
57a	Grapes, fresh	4,164	490	2,087	676	٥٧/آ العنب الطازج .. ..
57b	Raisins	341	184	129	121	٥٧/ب الزبيب .. .. ..
58c	Pistachio, shelled	24	178	11	81	٥٨/ج الفستق المقشر .. ..
58d	Pistachio-nut in the shell	80	133	67	286	٥٨/د الفستق بقشره .. ..
58e	Walnuts, shelled	253	510	174	455	٥٨/هـ الجوز المقشر .. ..
58 f	Walnuts, in the shell ...	704	582	154	152	٥٨/و الجوز بقشره .. ..
58 i	Chestnuts	472	417	664	581	٥٨/ط الكستنة .. .. ..
59a	Apples	1,572	307	899	257	٥٩/آ التفاح .. .. ..
61b	Melons	838	105	611	99	٦١/ب البطيخ الاصفر (الشمام)
61c	Watermelons	6,769	400	6,863	480	٦١/ج البطيخ الاخضر ..

* البضاعة التي زادت قيمتها عن ١٠٠ الف ليرة سورية خلال عام ١٩٥٣ حسب القيم المصرح عنها بالبيانات الجمركية

* Commodities whose value exceeded L.S. 100,000 during 1953 as declared in the manifest.

FOREIGN TRADE

اهم البضائع المصدرة من سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

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PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM SYRIA DURING THE YEAR 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S.'000)

Table No. 8 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٨ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
68	Wheat	190,195	[illegible],035	100,227	29,758	٦٨ الحنطة .. .. ..
70a	Rice, unhusked	283	115	—	—	٧٠/أ الارزبقشره .. .. ..
70b	Rice, husked	247	193	...	...	٧٠/ب الارز مقشورا .. .. ..
71	Barley	153,268	24,793	140,135	29,400	٧١ الشعير .. .. ..
73	Maize	3,482	789	401	114	٧٣ الذرة الصفراء .. ..
74a	Buckwheat	500	105	—	—	٧٤/أ الحنطة السوداء .. ..
74b	Millet	43,389	9,388	14,494	3,318	٧٤/ب الدخن (الذرة البيضاء)
74c	Darnell and other grains	1,372	277	800	126	٧٤/ج الزؤان والحبوب الاخرى
75a1	Flour, wheat hard	22,296	6,311	9,347	3,603	٧٥/أ/١ دقيق الحنطة القاسية ..
75b	Flour, rye	3,921	615	-	—	٧٥/ب دقيق الشيلم والشعير والشوفان الخ.. .. ..
76a	Grains; washed and hulled; semolina of wheat & other grains	787	270	238	82	٧٦/أ حبوب الغلال المقشورة المدورة وسميد الحنطة والحبوب الاخرى الناعم والخشن ..
76b	Wheat, crushed	1,694	548	1,028	368	٧٦/ب جريش الحنطة .. ..
77	Bran	17,908	2,327	10,875	1,781	٧٧ النخالة .. .. ..
83b1	Sesame	924	562	243	195	٨٣/ب/١ بزر السمسم .. ..
83b2	Cottonseed	28,418	5,506	32 853	6,882	٨٣/ب/٢ بزر القطن .. ..
83c	Groundnuts and other seeds	590	560	148	139	٨٣/ج فستق العبيد وغيره ..
84a	Seeds and fruits for sowing	2,848	781	268	325	٨٤/أ الحبوب والاثمار المعدة للبذار
84b3	Seeds for sowing, other	463	101	44	31	٨٤/ب/٣ الحبوب المعدة للبذار غير المذكورة .. .. ..
88c	Liquorice, powder & extract	3,098	1,004	1,863	568	٨٨/ج جذور السوس والسوس المحروق وخلاصة السوس
89	Plants and parts of plants, n.e.s. (aniseed, cumins etc.)	827	675	712	696	٨٩ النباتات واجزاؤها ، البذور والاثمار غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر (بذور اليانسون والكمون وما يماثلها) ..
90	Straw of cereals	24,421	765	13,197	374	٩٠ قش الحبوب الخام حتى المهشم منه وعصافاتها .. ..
92d	Plants, fruits, roots and seeds for dyeing & tanning other than barks and henna	424	289	661	198	٩٢/د النباتات والاثمار والقرون النباتية والبذور الصباغة والدباغة غير القشور والحناء ..
105d	Cotton seed oil	1,223	1.414	7	9	١٠٥/د زيت القطن .. ..
105gb	Olive oil for use other than for soap making	440	817	25	54	١٠٥/ز/ب زيت الزيتون غير المعد لصناعة الصابون .. .. ..
125	Sugar manufactures ...	146	167	96	132	١٢٥ مصنوعات السكر ..

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اهم البضائع المصدرة من سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM SYRIA DURING THE YEAR 1952 AND 1953

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 8 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٨ (تابع)

COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي
	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	
142a1 Jams, jellies, pastes, marmalades; without sugar	498	633	15	10	١/أ/١٤٢ المربيات ، الهلامات المرونات غير محلاة بالسكر .. ..
142a2 Apricot paste	888	1,104	2,289	2,400	٢/أ/١٤٢ قمر الدين .. ..
150b Other food preparations n.e.s.	314	196	400	256	١٥٠/ب المحضرات الغذائية غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر
165 Oil cakes & other residues from the extraction of vegetable oils	24,303	4,190	13,534	2,291	١٦٥ الكسب وغيره من بقايا استخلاص الزيوت النباتية ..
171a Tombac	222	547	127	383	أ/١٧١ التنباك .. .. ..
171b Tobacco leaves	1,201	1,845	2,769	4,192	١٧١/ب التبغ ورقا .. ..
192a Cement uncoloured ...	24,103	2,019	10,213	953	أ/١٩٢ الاسمنت المطحون او غير المطحون، الطبيعي او الصنعي
203a Asphalt, natural for roads	3,003	141	3,579	153	أ/٢٠٣ الاسفلت الطبيعي المعد لتزفيت الطرق .. .. ..
206/5/1 Mazout fuel	7,811	588	6,576	502	١/٥/٢٠٦ المازوت الخام الكثيف المعد للحرق
293a2 Cinematographic films, synchronised with sonorous films	27	211	4	214	٢/أ/٢٩٣ الافلام السينمائية المصورة المتوافقة مع افلام صائتة
320b Soap, ordinary	1,919	2,614	1,790	3,377	٣٢٠/ب الصابون العادي ..
348a Hides, sheep	366	1,003	273	806	أ/٣٤٨ سلال الغنم بصوفها ..
348b Hides, goat	219	454	73	169	٣٤٨/ب سلال المعز بشعرها ..
352 Sheep skins and goats skins tanned or prepared ...	298	1,150	308	1,290	٣٥٢ جلود الغنم والمعز المدبوغة او المجهزة .. .. ..
360 Articles made of Morocco leather or sheaths, and leather articles for travel ...	36	151	30	133	٣٦٠ السختيان والتلف واصناف صناعة السفر المصنوعة من الجلد .. .. ..
396 Wooden cases for packing, even if in pieces	1,005	145	472	41	٣٩٦ الصناديق الخشبية المعدة للتغليف ولو كانت مفككة ..
398a Doors and windows of wood	181	129	63	50	أ/٣٩٨ الابواب والنوافذ الخشبية
402 Furniture, other	359	404	226	297	٤٠٢ انواع اخرى من الاثاث واجزاؤه
404a Mosaic works in wood ...	17	107	14	88	أ/٤٠٤ مصنوعات خشب الموزاييك
427 Cigarette paper	401	831	277	579	٤٢٧ ورق لفائف التبغ ..
443a Yarns of raw natural silk	10	221	10	268	أ/٤٤٣ خيوط الحرير من الحرير الخام الطبيعي حتى المكبب او المكرر التكبيب .. .. ..

اهم البضائع المصدرة من سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣
(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM SYRIA DURING THE YEAR 1952 AND 1953
(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 8 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٨ (تابع)

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
449b	Crepes, 50 - 100 grs per m2	6	242	—	—	النسيج المعروف بالكريب مما يزن المتر المربع منه اكثر من ٥٠ غراما حتى ١٠٠	٤٤٩/ب
450b	Other tissues of close warp (Foulards, toiles, satins, taffetas, etc. of natural silk	7	461	...	36	النسج الاخرى الموضونة (فولار ، توالدسوا ، ساتان، تفته الخ ..) المصنوعة من الحرير الطبيعي	٤٥٠/ب
462	Yarns of artificial silk, not for retail sale	370	1,515	195	959	خيوط الحرير الصنعي صرفا او مخلوطا بالصوف وغير المحضر للبيع بالمفرق	٤٦٢
471a	Crepes of artificial silk, unbleached or bleached or dyed	393	3,674	420	4,267	النسج المعروفة بالكريب المصنوعة من الحرير الصنعي الصرف خاما او مقصورة او مصبوغة	٤٧١/آ
471b	Crepes of artificial silk, printed goffered or figured	162	1,456	177	1,935	النسج المعروفة بالكريب المصنوعة من الحرير الصنعي الصرف مزينة او مفتنة	٤٧١/ب
472a2	Other fabrics of artificial silk raw over 75 grs. ...	15	125	—	—	النسج الاخرى مطبوعة او مزينة او مفتنة	٤٧٢/آ/٢
472b1	Other fabrics of pure, artificial silk; unbleached or bleached or dyed over 75grs per m2	161	1,393	85	747	النسج الموضونة والمتموجة المصنوعة من الحرير الصنعي الصرف مما يزن المتر المربع منها اكثر من ٧٥ غ (خاما اومقصورة او مصبوغة) ..	٤٧٢/ب/١
472b2	Other fabrics of pure artificial silk; printed, goffered or figured over 75 grs per m2	761	6,717	589	5,785	النسج الموضونة والمتموجة المصنوعة من الحرير الصنعي الصرف مما يزن المتر المربع منها اكثر من ٧٥ غ (مطبوعة او مزينة او مفتنة) ..	٤٧٢/ب/٢
476	Other fabrics of pure artificial silk, n.e.s. (poplines, muslins, grenadines and voiles)	238	1,901	170	1,546	النسج الموضونة والمتموجة المصنوعة من الحرير الصنعي مخلوطا بمواد نسيجية اخرى	٤٧٦
480b2	Fabrics of artificial silk waste and artificial textile fibres 75—150 grs. per m2, printed, goffred or figured	19	140	16	156	النسج الموضونة والمتموجة المصنوعة من فضلات الحرير الصنعي ومن الياف المواد النسيجية الصنعية مطبوعة او مزينة او مفتنة ..	٤٨٠/ب/٢

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اهم البضائع المصدرة من سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM SYRIA DURING THE YEAR 1952 AND 1953

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. ' 000)

Table No. 8 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٨ (تابع)

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
487a	Trimmings of artificial silk	18	101	13	134	اصناف العقادة المصنوعة من الحرير الصنعي او من فضلاته من الياف المواد النسيجية الصنعية صرفة	١/٤٨٧
491a	Metal threads of base metal or gilt or silvered	27	109	—	—	الخيوط المعدنية الصرفة او المذهبة او المفضضة ..	١/٤٩١
492b2	Fabrics, ribbons and trimmings of metal thread, mixed with thread other than cotton	12	125	7	123	النسج والاشرطة واصناف العقادة المصنوعة من الخيوط المعدنية او المعدنية المضمومة الى الخيوط النسيجية والمعدة للالبسة والاثاث ..	٤٩٢/ب/٢
493	Wool in the mass	4,501	21,540	3,192	14,723	الصوف كلا	٤٩٣
511b	Curtains of wool, pure or mixed	28	106	26	113	بسط الاقدام المستعملة ستائر ابواب مصنوعة من الصوف الصرف او الممزوج من النوع المسمى كليم او شوساق او قرماني	٥١١/ب
513	Woollen trimmings ...	51	282	41	241	اصناف العقادة المصنوعة من الصوف	٥١٣
518	Cotton, raw	53,946	134,703	37,786	124,323	القطن الخام	٥١٨
519	Cotton waste and lint ...	474	264	197	162	فضلات القطن والقطن المسول خاما	٥١٩
526	Cotton thread or yarn put up for retail sale	21	157	18	151	خيوط القطن المعدة للبيع بالفرق	٥٢٦
527a3	Cotton fabrics, unworked 100—150 grs. per m2	71	387	203	1,391	النسج غير الفنة المصنوعة من القطن (خاما) مما يزن المتر المربع منها ١٠٠ - ١٥٠ غ	٥٢٧/أ/٣
527a4	Cotton fabrics, unworked over 150 grs. per m2. ...	167	921	22	147	النسج غير الفنة المصنوعة من القطن (خاما) مما يزن المتر المربع منها اكثر من ١٥٠ غرام	٥٢٧/أ/٤
527c3	Cotton tissues, dyed after fabrication, or made of dyed yarn not figured, 100—150 grs. per m2.	53	317	319	2,970	النسج غير الفنة المصنوعة من القطن (مصبوغة بعد نسجها) مما يزن المتر المربع منها ١٠٠-١٥٠ غرام	٥٢٧/ج/٣
527c4	Cotton tissues, dyed after fabrication or made of dyed yarn not figured, over 150 grs. per m2	113	746	31	500	النسج غير الفنة المصنوعة من القطن (مصبوغة بعد نسجها) مما يزن المتر المربع منها اكثر من ١٥٠ غ	٥٢٧/ج/٤

FOREIGN TRADE

اهم البضائع المصدرة من سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ ــ ١٩٥٣

(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM SYRIA DURING THE YEAR 1952 AND 1953

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 8 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٨ (تابع)

	COMMODITY	عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
528	Cotton fabrics, figured ...	36	316	68	743	النسج المختلفة المصنوعة من من القطن الصرف	٥٢٨
566	Cablage twine	484	1,078	478	927	الامراس والحبال والخيوط الثليثة ولو كانت مضفورة	٥٦٦
581a2a	Stockings & socks of pure artificial silk, and of artificial textile fibres, lenght more than 22 cms	15	211	8	157	الجوارب المعدة للرجال من الحرير الصنعي او من الالياف النسيجية الصنعية الصرفة	٥٨١/أ/٢/أ
582a2	Hosiery of pure wool, other than stockings...	48	707	35	1,237	مصنوعات شغل الصنارة من الصوف الصرف غير الجوارب	٥٨٢/أ/٢
583a3a	Stockings for men, made of pure or mixed cotton, length more than 17 cms	57	500	97	1,164	الجوارب المعدة للرجال من القطن الصرف او الممزوج يزيد طول قدمها على ١٧ سم ..	٥٨٣/أ/٣/أ
583a3b	Stockings for women, made of pure or mixed cotton, length more than 17 cms.	13	125	10	140	الجوارب المعدة للنساء من القطن الصرف او الممزوج يزيد طول قدمها على ١٧ سم	٥٨٣/أ/٣/ب
533a4a	Other hosiery of cotton or vegetable textile material, n.e.s.	171	1,006	120	1,049	الالبسة الخارجية والداخلية والالبسة غير المذكورة في مكان آخر من القطن الصرف	٥٨٣/أ/٤/أ
584a	Underwear for men, n.e.s. of natural silk	4	112	...	4	الالبسة الداخلية المعدة للرجال ، غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر المصنوعة من نسج الحرير الطبيعي	٥٨٤/أ
584b	Men's clothing made of artificial silk or other artificial fibre, n.e.s.	66	679	50	502	الالبسة المعدة للرجال غير المذكورة في مكان آخر من نسج الحرير الصنعي او الياف المواد النسيجية الصنعية	٥٨٤/ب
584c	Men's clothing made of wool n.e.s.	52	717	63	754	الالبسة المعدة للرجال غير المذكورة في مكان آخر من النسج الصوفية	٥٨٤/ج
584d	Men's clothing made of cotton, n.e.s.	148	1,152	109	1,199	الالبسة المعدة للرجال غير المذكورة في مكان آخر من النسج القطنية	٥٨٤/د
585b	Women's clothing of artificial silk yarns or of other artificial fibre, n.e.s. ...	39	382	15	226	الالبسة النسائية غير المذكورة في مكان آخر من نسج الحرير الصنعي او الياف المواد النسيجية الصنعية	٥٨٥/ب

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اهم البضائع المصدرة من سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMOD~~IES EXPORTED FROM SYRIA DURING THE YEAR 1952 AND 1953

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 8 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٨ (تابع)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
589b	Table linens and bed covers made of artificial silk yarns and other tissues	75	409	*22	*178	البياضات المعدة للمائدة والفراش والزينة المصنوعة من نسج الحرير الصنعي او الالياف النسيجية الصنعية ..	٥٨٩/ب
589d	Table linens and bed covers made of cotton	59	335	43	330	البياضات المعدة للمائدة والفراش والزينة المصنوعة من النسج القطنية	٥٨٩/د
590	Handkerchiefs and neckerchiefs	343	2,535	321	2,963	مناديل الجيب ومناديل الراس ومناديل الرقبة	٥٩٠
591	Shawls and scarves ...	74	629	*67	*671	الشالات والاوشحة ..	٥٩١
597d3	Other wear, sewn and ready-made, n.e.s. of cotton textiles	38	108	29	92	الاصناف الاخرى المخيطة او الجاهزة وغير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر المصنوعة من النسج القطنية	٥٩٧/د/٣
602	Shoes of leather uppers and soles of leather or rubber, other than slippers & home shoes.	20	193	17	168	الاحذية المصنوعة من الجلد ونعل من الجلد او المطاط غير الاحذية العادية المعروفة بالبرودوكان وغير البوابيج والاحذية البيتية ..	٦٠٢
663	Gold coins (kilos) ...	758	3,777	...	...	النقود الذهبية .. (كيلو)	٦٦٣
722	Receptacles : iron or steel not soldered, for compressed or liquified gas ...	227	153	209	236	الآنية المصنوعة من الحديد او الفولاذ غير الملحومة والمعدة لحفظ الغازات المضغوطة او المميعة	٧٢٢
768	Kitchen and other utensils for domestic uses, copper n.e.s.	133	480	94	394	مجموعة ادوات الطبخ والآنية الخاصة بالاستعمالات المنزلية المصنوعة من النحاس ؛ غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر	٧٦٨
819b	Articles intended for adornment	10	105	8	176	الاصناف المعدة للزخرفة	٨١٩/ب
822d	Explosion motors, other than for cars and motor cycles	51	135	55	123	المحركات الانفجارية وذوات الاحتراق الداخلي واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة غير المعدة للطائرات والسيارات والدرجات	٨٢٢/د

* Corrected figure

رقم معدل

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اهم البضائع المصدرة من سوريا خلال عامي ١٩٥٢ و ١٩٥٣

(الكمية بالاطنان والقيمة بالوف الليرات السورية)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM SYRIA DURING THE YEAR 1952 AND 1953

(Quantity in tons and value in L.S. '000)

Table No. 8 (Concld.)

جدول رقم ٨ (تتمة)

COMMODITY		عام ١٩٥٣ Year 1953		عام ١٩٥٢ Year 1952		الوضع الجمركي	
		الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value	الكمية Quant.	القيمة Value		
834	Agricultural machinery & appliances for soil work...	51	151	153	280	الآلات والادوات الزراعية المعدة لفلاحة الارض وتحضيرها وتدميها واجزاؤها وقطعها المنفصلة	٨٣٤
890d1	Other vehicles with chassis	457	359	20	28	الانواع الاخرى من السيارات المستوردة .. .. .. — هياكل (شاسي) مجردة او مرفقة بغرفة السائق فقط	٨٩٠/د/١
923	Medical and surgical instruments n.e.s.	6	160	—	—	الآلات والاجهزة المستعملة في الطب والجراحة غير المذكورة ولا الداخلة في مكان آخر	٩٢٣

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near Aleppo, and at Rayaq and there are many emergency landing fields.

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Sea Ports. Since 1950 Beirut has handled over 2 million tonnage of ships a year; an increase of about a quarter of a million over the pre-war figures. The port has a free zone through which goods are shipped to Syria, Iraq, and Jordan. But the Syrian Government hopes to divert some of the transit trade from Beirut and has, with the assistance of a loan of $6 million from Saudi Arabia, formed a company to develop Latakia in order to handle about a million tons of goods a year (in 1952 431,593 tons were handled). Work on the extension of the port was begun by a Yugoslav firm in April 1953. Tripoli, Sidon, and Banias are ports handling the oil from the pipelines[1] and are little used for other purposes.

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Wireless and Telephones. An automatic telephone exchange system covers most of Syria and an automatic exchange is planned for Beirut. Telephone links with Europe and America are available through Beirut and normal cable facilities exist. The Syrian state broadcasting authority has two large transmitters and broadcasts in Arabic, French, English, and Hebrew. Near Beirut there is a station which broadcasts in Arabic, French, and English.

The 'Common Interests'

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Under the Mandate, Syria and Lebanon formed an economic and customs union, the Higher Council of Common Interests, under the direct control of France, which administered customs and excise and controlled concessionary companies, antiquities, and some other services. On 1 January 1944 the control was transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese Governments. The currencies were linked and interchangeable, and both the Syrian and Lebanese pounds were largely backed by French francs based on a rate of 8·83 to the pound sterling (then worth $4·03). In order to maintain a good profit on the exchange brought in by oil companies the Lebanese and Syrian pounds were not devalued in 1949 to follow sterling. Exchange was controlled by one department for both countries and the note issue is in the hands of the French Banque de Syrie et du Liban.

But these links were incompatible with the differences that developed in the economic policies of the two countries when they became independent. Syria, in normal years, has a large exportable surplus of agricultural products and little transit trade, whereas the debtor trade balance of Lebanon is com-

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[1] See Appendix IV, p. 570 below.

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cultivated area. Holdings of 25–250 acres are estimated to take 423 up 33 per cent of the area and holdings over 250 acres 29 per cent. State land is estimated to represent 23 per cent of the total cultivated area. Decrees for the distribution of state lands were issued in 1952: their implementation, at the time of writing, is still under review. Legislation to prevent the subdivision of plots by succession inheritances is also under consideration; at present a four-acre plot may have thirty-seven owners, and its management is profitable only to lawyers.

The approximate acreage and crop and yield of the main 241 products are shown in the following table. 433

MAIN CROPS

	Area (000 hectares)			*Production* (000 metric tons)			*Yield* (100 kg. per ha.)	
	1950	*1951*	*1952*	*1950*	*1951*	*1952*	*1950*	*1951*
Cotton (lint)	78	217	145	35	49	49	4·6	2·3
Wheat	992	1,037	900*	830	510	850*	8·4	4·9
Barley	416	344	400*	322	155	350*	7·7	4·5
Vegetables	68	66	..	47	40	142	..	..
Tobacco†	10	11	..	9	9	..	8·7	..
Rice (paddy)	7	..	..	24	6	6	19·3‡	..

.. = not available.

* The Banque de Syrie et du Liban (*Exercice 1952*) quotes the following figures for 1952 (in thousands):

Wheat: area = 1,180, production = 805.
Barley: area = 396, production = 467.

† Including Lebanon (annual production about 2,000–3,000 tons). ‡ 1949.

(SOURCES: FAO, *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, 1952* and *Monthly Bulletins of Statistics*, 1953; vegetable figures from Banque de Syrie et du Liban, *Exercice 1952*, Paris, 1953.)

Wheat is the traditional staple crop of Syria and in a normal 248 year a quarter of a million tons can be exported. But the poor 439 *harvest of 1951* necessitated wheat imports of about 50,000 241 tons. The 1952 wheat crop, however, once more increased to 433 over 800,000 tons. Barley is also grown and exported and, though the acreage has diminished somewhat since 1949, the crop is adequate.

In 1950 fortunes were made from cotton which fetched a high 248 price for the abundant harvest. The acreage sown to cotton 433 trebled between 1949 and 1950 and again in 1951. But while in 1950 the cotton yield was high, the 1951 harvest proved disappointing because of drought and attacks of the boll weevil. Despite a fall in cotton acreage in 1952—due chiefly to the downward trend in cotton prices—that year's output was maintained at the 1951 level, thanks largely to better methods

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248 433 of cultivation. Syrian cotton is a 'Lone Star' medium-staple variety and is of better quality than is needed for some locally-made clothes, which accounts for the fact that Syria both exports and imports cotton. There is still a long way to go before the country's cotton cultivation is as efficient as in Egypt or the Sudan, but cotton has become Syria's most important export commodity and the cotton acreage increased by no less than 800 per cent between 1945 and 1951, compared with an increase of 60 per cent and 70 per cent in Egypt and the Sudan.

241 433 Both 1951 and 1952 were bad years for olives; in the north, thousands of trees have been blighted by frost. Syria produces good fruit, especially in the oasis of Damascus, and peaches, apples, figs, plums, pears, grapes, apricots, and pistachio nuts are all grown. The most prolific vegetable crops are lentils, beans, and peas. The area under rice has been reduced by drainage schemes and Syria does not grow enough for her own needs. The famous tobacco of Latakia is grown under a monopoly which has recently been transferred from the concessionary company to the state. Silk and hemp are also cultivated and a start has been made in growing beet for the Homs sugar refinery.

231 ● 439 234 Nearly 3 million sheep are estimated to graze in Syria with goats numbering over a million. Over 7,000 tons a year of coarse wool are exported, including about 2,000 tons a year suitable for rug-making. Cattle are of two types and, in 1950, numbered about 429,000.[1] Yoghurt and cheese and milk are consumed within the country. It is estimated that there are still over 72,000 camels in Syria and they are an important part of nomad economy. The Syrian horse and mule are still bred but in declining numbers.

185 The forests of Syria, as of the Mediterranean in general, are a survival from a period of greater rainfall coeval with the last glacial period of northern Europe. The woodcutter and the goat, war and erosion have taken their toll and trees are no longer an important part of Syrian wealth. An effort at re-afforestation is being made, and there is also a project to produce reeds for paper-making on the banks of the Euphrates.

Industry and Commerce[2]

377 In 1951 the output of electric energy was over 86 million kilowatt hours used mostly in Aleppo and Damascus. New

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[1] *Statistical Abstract of Syria, 1951–2* (Damascus, 1952).

[2] For further details, see UN, Dept. of Economic Affairs, *Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East, 1951–2.*

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433 is a modern glass factory for window and mirror glass and for glass containers, with a total estimated annual capacity of over 14,000 tons. This enterprise has suffered from the fact that the sand has to be imported and also from being built before the necessary export market had been secured to keep its three ovens working. Flour mills are plentiful and more are to be constructed; the production of flour is about 400,000 tons a year. In Damascus there are two spaghetti factories and starch is also produced. Tinned fruit, jam, chocolates, and sweets are also produced in Damascus and there are factories for matches (output 45 million boxes in 1952), margarine, soft drinks, and shoes as well as a number of tanneries and workshops in Aleppo and Damascus. A paper mill has recently begun production, with an output of 4 million square metres of corrugated paper and cardboard boxes in 1952.

SYRIAN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY
(Estimates for 1952)

Number of Factories	*Tons Capacity*
2 Cement	200,000
1 Sugar	10,000
1 Asphalt	variable
9 Edible oil*	12,000
68 Raw cotton ginning	600,000
3 Food preserving (major)	5,000
1 Glass (plate and rolled)	7,500
(containers)	8,000
3 Tobacco	2,000

* Olive and cotton seed.

(SOURCE: *Statistical Abstract of Syria, 1951–2*, Damascus 1952.)

Industry contributes only about a half as much as agriculture
[186] to Syria's gross national product, but the spirit of nationalism has led the Government to give special support to local industries although not all are economically sound. As Syria lacks industrial raw materials, industries based on local agricultural produce should be encouraged rather than those which depend on imported raw materials and foreign markets.

Finance

436 The Syrian pound of 100 piastres (reputedly backed as to
648 60 per cent by gold and foreign currency) is linked to the French
franc. Syria is a member of the International Monetary Fund
and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-
435 ment, with a quota of $6½ million. War-time inflation subsided
439 by the end of 1948, but with the Korean boom in primary
product prices and the subsequent export surpluses and heavy

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investment in cotton growing, prices began to rise once more. 435
At the end of 1951 rising import prices, coupled with the poor 439
grain crop, were reflected in local retail prices, and prices continued to rise until mid-1952, when governmental action and steadier import prices had a salutary effect. Thus, generally speaking, the retail price of household goods has risen five or six times since before the war, and the currency in circulation has also risen despite the fact that the official credit policy has been restrictive; although the note issue is now only £S46 million higher than in 1946 (at 31 December 1951 it was £S248 million), bank deposits have increased from £S96·2 million at the end of 1949 to £S198·3 million at the end of 1951. At that date the currency was covered, as to gold 9·9 per cent, foreign exchange 6 per cent, commercial bonds 1·4 per cent, treasury bills 33·5 per cent, and state loans or guarantees 48·9 per cent.

Direct taxation on income and the land accounts for only 651
about a quarter of the Syrian budget;[1] this is less than before 652
the war, for the proportionate amount from the land has fallen from 30 per cent to about 14 per cent in 1950; the estimate for 1952 was 18 per cent. Receipts from customs duties have increased considerably and these, with other indirect taxes, have helped to make the burden less 'fairly' distributed. Indirect taxes are levied on sugar, petroleum, and other essential commodities. Budgetary expenditure since before the war has increased seventeenfold, and since 1949 the total annual expenditure has increased by more than a quarter; but whereas expenditure on health, education, and public works has increased only slightly, that on defence has trebled and accounts for over a third of total expenditure. Agriculture, with only 2 per cent of the budget, is insufficiently provided for and it is hoped that its share will be increased.

Banking is largely but not exclusively in the hands of foreign 453
banks; La Banque de Syrie et du Liban (French) has the concession for the note issue, but there is talk of starting a Syrian National Bank; among other commercial banks are La Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (French) and the
British Bank of the Middle East. The foreign-exchange market 457
has always been less influential than that of Beirut, but in this respect Aleppo is growing in importance. There is a recognized free market for exchange[2] in which merchants and Government alike deal. The official rate of £S6·19 = £1, used mainly for Government transactions, was abolished in June 1953 for all purposes except Government transactions with petroleum com-

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[1] See table 2, p. 502 below.

[2] See table 3, p. 503 below.

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457 panies. It was replaced by a fixed rate to approximate closely to the prevailing free rate.

International Trade

439 In 1951 Syria had an adverse balance of trade of £S28 million but this was probably counterbalanced by the income from certain invisible exports which do not come within the knowledge of the official statisticians. The year 1951, however, was a particularly bad one for agriculture. In normal years Syria can expect to have a favourable balance of international trade; in 1950, for example, the country had a considerable trade surplus and by 1952 the large deficit of the previous year had been wiped out. Syria's best customers are usually Lebanon and Iraq (Lebanon's inter-Middle Eastern trade is higher still) but there is also reciprocal trade with Britain, France, Italy, and the United States. Trade with Western Germany has recovered and is now quite important although it is threatened by Syria's attitude to the German reparations to Israel.[1] Syria's main exports are agricultural; raw cotton has recently become the most important. Her chief imports are machinery, oil, and textiles.[2]

Up to 1947 almost all the external trade of Syria was done not only through Beirut but also by Lebanese firms; however, since then, Syrian merchants have set out to show that they can deal directly with the outside world. The Government are encouraging importers and exporters to use Latakia rather than Beirut and legislation aims at preventing foreign businesses from being represented in Syria by foreigners. This has the effect of cutting out the middleman in Beirut, but it also makes it very difficult for British, American, and French firms to have sufficient control over their affairs to encourage the investment in Syria of foreign skill and foreign capital. In 1951 some Belgian and French companies were nationalized and the commercial climate was unfavourable to foreign investment; but during 1952 Colonel Shishakli declared that the Government would welcome foreign capital and enterprise provided that they did not encroach on Syria's national sovereignty and interests, and towards this end exchange regulations were to be simplified and greater freedom was to be given in the transfer of capital.

Development Schemes

426 Interest rates in Syria and Lebanon are very high and even
454 a sound borrower may have to pay from 25 to 50 per cent

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[1] See table 4, p. 503 below.

[2] See ibid.

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MAIN CROPS

	Area (000 hectares)		*Production* (000 metric tons)		*Yields* (100 kg. per ha.)
	1951	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*	*1950*
Wheat	61	70	43	50	7·5
Barley	15	20	14	27	11·2
Cotton	5	2	1	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	3	2	..
Citrus fruit	..	..	75	90	..
Grapes	21	..	80	..	..

.. = not available.

(SOURCES: Banque de Syrie et du Liban, *Exercice 1952* (Paris 1953); except figures for yields, cotton production, and area and production of grapes, all of which have been taken from FAO, *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics*, 1952.)

312 There is enough water for land to be used more intensively
241 than in Syria but there is not enough room to grow all that the
country needs. Improved methods have increased the yield of
● 439 cereals per acre, but Lebanon will always have to import
wheat. The crop of grapes is nearly double the weight of the wheat harvest and Lebanon exports grapes, wine, and the best quality araq. The citrus exports are high but the growers have not yet established the same name for quality as have the Israelis. Melons, water-melons, apples, onions, and potatoes are also important crops and vegetables are exported as far as the oil towns of Kuwait and Dahran. Cotton and tobacco are also grown in small quantities.

423 The land is more evenly parcelled out amongst the people in
Lebanon than in Syria but, despite the fact that there are many
369 small holdings, there is a general shift from country to town, and
Beirut and its immediate neighbourhood hold nearly half of the population. In the coastal regions of intensive cultivation small holdings predominate, while in the plain regions large estates worked by share-croppers are the most prevalent form of land tenure. Some estates owned by rich men are farmed under modern methods and equipment and there is less room for improvement or for expansion in agriculture than in Syria.

Industry

433 Relative to its size, Lebanon is one of the most industrialized countries in the Middle East area. It is probable that nearly 50,000 persons are so employed, of whom over half are factory workers. However, Lebanese industry has only partly recovered from the loss of the Syrian market and some industries had either to move to Syria or to curtail production. The biggest industries are electricity, which produced 130 million kwh. in 1951, and the Cheks cement factory south of Tripoli, which produced 303,000 tons of cement in 1951. Cotton weaving and

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439 1950–1 amounted to £L215·5 million. Over half this deficit was met from 'invisible' earnings, such as the tourist trade and transportation, and the rest from private donations and capital movements. Indeed, during this period Lebanon's balance of payments showed a small surplus of £L2·7 million.[1] Most of Lebanon's trade (about 40 per cent) is with other Middle Eastern countries, but the foremost country in her trade is the United States (about 20 per cent). Europe and Great Britain are important sources of imports but not such large export markets. Lebanon's main imports are agricultural products, textiles, machinery, and oil, and her chief exports are agricultural products and textiles. The tourist industry is given full encouragement by the Government and, under certain circumstances, tourists' fares to Lebanon are subsidized.

Development

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185 On 24 February 1951 Lebanon signed a Point Four agreement with the United States and the work to be carried out is based on the report to the United Nations in 1949 by Mr Gordon Clapp.[2] Irrigation projects are under way at Akkar, Yamouna, and Qasmiya, and there is a proposal to use the Litani river to irrigate over 12,000 acres of land. In August 1953 the Lebanese Government announced a four-year development plan; the main projects under consideration concern road and hydro-electric power development.

CONCLUSION

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000 The future of Syria and Lebanon will obviously depend to some extent on the past, many aspects of which have not been fully discussed here because the independent political and economic development of the countries began only in 1946. In internal politics events have moved too rapidly for any record to keep pace with them, and there is not yet apparent any stability that would allow one to regard views and information on the political scene as being valid for more than a brief period. As regards their external policy, the two countries have yet to be convinced that there is a community of interest between them and the West. The Western Powers need the use of Syrian and Lebanese territory on which to base a line of defence, but it is not expected that these countries could or should bear a significant part of the burden of defence in men, materials, and money. The Levant wants greater security against Israel than

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[1] See table 6, p. 505 below.

[2] UN, Conciliation Commission for Palestine (chairman: Gordon Clapp), *Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East* (New York, December 1949).

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East

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TABLE 3
FOREIGN CURRENCY
(Selling rates in £L/£S)

*Official**			Free Market Rates					
			1949	*1950*	*1951*	*1952*		
			Average	*Average*	*Average*	*High*	*Low*	*Average*
1,000 French francs	6·26	£L	8·04	9·44	9·49	9·63	8·74	9·15
		£S	8·75	10·19	9·49	9·70	9·09	9·16
US$	2·21	£L	3·26	3·47	3·73	3·85	3·54	3·66
		£S	3·48	3·72	3·64	3·86	3·58	3·65
Sterling £	6·19	£L	9·75	9·06	9·41	9·69	9·14	9·37
		£S	10·28	9·66	9·15	10·12	9·04	9·23

* Since 18 November 1948 for US$, others since 19 September 1949.

(SOURCES: Banque de Syrie et du Liban, *Commerce du Liban*; IMF, *International Financial Statistics*, 1953; Syrian Embassy.)

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TABLE 4
VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1952
(*a*) By country

	LEBANON* (£L000)		SYRIA (£S000)	
	Imports	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*
USA	54,827	6,907	45,470	15,995
UK	38,333	4,279	39,245	77,161
France	33,837	3,666	29,573	49,166
Holland	15,226	117	7,519	..
Italy	12,497	3,361	20,472	16,605
Germany, W.	10,154	433	19,098	9,872
Switzerland	9,354	89	5,714	..
Belgium	7,599	567	13,777	3,799
Czechoslovakia	4,643	1,773	4,857	..
India	..	..	5,507	..
Lebanon	—	—	35,724	70,279
Syria	63,842	16,583	—	—
Iraq	17,741	2,732	8,526	17,176
Turkey	4,038	596	18,289	..
Saudi Arabia	4,270	7,284	7,912	10,332
Jordan	2,890	3,181	5,988	16,846
Egypt	2,310	7,082	1,371	4,510
TOTAL:	347,049	77,430	313,340	319,573

.. = not available. — = nil.

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(*b*) By commodity group

	LEBANON* (£L000)		SYRIA (£S000)	
Animals and animal products	28,457	1,445	8,292	28,216
Agricultural products	94,839	32,057	54,580	89,533
Chemicals	14,810	1,798	16,775	4,069
Textiles (incl. raw cotton)	46,094	20,534	64,334	177,586
Base metals and goods	21,283	6,999	25,028	1,608
Machinery and instruments	29,856	4,053	38,568	809
Transport equipment	13,022	949	19,349	300
Mineral products†	23,754	542	38,791	1,797

* Transit trade excluded (£L1,298,607,000). Exports exclude re-exports (£L19,491,000). Imports include gold (£L38,569,000), and oil from Iraq refined at Tripoli (£L17,103,000).

† For Lebanon, crude oil and oil products only.

(SOURCES: Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, *Bulletin Statistique Trimestriel*, vol. 3, no. 4, Beirut, 1953; Bureau de Documentations Syriennes et Arabes, *Etude Mensuelle sur l'Economie et le Marché Syriens*, Damascus, May 1953; G.B., Board of Trade, Special Register Information Service.)

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TABLE 5

SYRIA: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1950–1*

(£S million)

		1950	*1951*
A.	Goods and Services		
	Exports, f.o.b.	270	292
	Imports, c.i.f.	−338	−418
	Trade balance	−68	−126
	Foreign travel	..	1
	Transportation	..	5
	Government, not included elsewhere	..	−1
	Other services	56	59
	TOTAL	−12	−62
B.	Private donations and capital movements		
	Migrants' remittances	10	10
	Capital	9	12
	TOTAL	19	22
C.	Special official financing		
	Saudi Arabian loan	—	15
	UN Relief and Works Administration	10	11
	TOTAL	10	26
D.	Net errors and omissions		3
E.	Deficit (−) (A through D)		−11
F.	Compensatory official financing		
	Short-term assets, net (increase −)		5
	Monetary gold (increase −)		6
	TOTAL		11

* No sign indicates credit; minus sign indicates debit.

(SOURCE: IMF, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*, vol. 4, 1950–1, p. 255; based on official statistics.)

29:Dunn S-4 (1952)1952 MI Middle East

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COTTON IN SYRIA

Cotton in the past two years has become Syria's most important export. The country also exports wheat, barley, and other cereals, apricot paste, olive oil, wool, some cotton textiles, licorice root, tobacco, pistachio nuts, and livestock products. 241 439

Many types of manufactured articles are imported—petroleum products, minerals, pharmaceuticals, electric appliances, motor vehicles, machinery, tires, tubes, glassware, and hardware. 439

Table 20

SYRIA: Specified Exports as Per Cent of Total Exports
March 13 through December 31, 1950
Value

Item	1950
	Per Cent
Cotton	38.6
Wool and Hair	11.1
Silk, Artificial Silk, and Textile Fibers	6.0
Vegetables and Products	27.5
Animals and Products	6.0
Tobacco	1.3
Hides and Skins	1.1
Others	8.4
Total	100.0
Total Value Converted to Millions of Dollars	59

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce.

Table 21

SYRIA: Exports to Specified Countries as Per Cent of Total Exports
1951
Value

Country	1951
	Per Cent
Lebanon	21.5
France	18.2
United States	13.5
Lebanon Free Zone	8.2
Iraq	7.3
United Kingdom	7.0
Others	24.3
Total	100.0
Total Value Converted to Millions of Dollars	79

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce.

PRODUCTION

Syria is essentially an agricultural country. Its mineral resources have been exploited only slightly despite indications of the existence of phosphate, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome, and gypsum. Manganese ore has been 316

29:Dunn S-4 (1952)1952 Ml Middle East
Syria MD1

316 mined since 1914, and sodium chloride and bitumen deposits also are being worked. There is an abundance of good calcareous building stone and basalt.[29]

433 The most important industries produce flour, olive oil, soap, tanned hides, tobacco products, glass, alcohol, glucose, and textiles. New factories recently constructed include two cottonseed oil mills, two cotton spinning and weaving mills, porcelain and glass factories, and a beet sugar mill. Textiles is the most important single industry from the standpoint of employment and value of production.

315 Unlike many of the other countries in the Middle East, Syria has no oil in commercial quantities. A number of wells have been drilled, but without notable success. A pipeline from Iraq and the Persian Gulf crosses Syria to the Mediterranean, and a new line is being completed to Baniyas on the coast from Iraq. The pipelines provide a source of employment, but they do not produce a large amount of revenue for the government.

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Table 22

SYRIA: Specified Imports as Per Cent of Total Imports
March 13 through December 31, 1950
Value

Item	1950
	Per Cent
Textile Materials	29.1
Combustible Minerals	10.2
Electric Machinery and Apparatus	10.7
Common Metals	6.8
Precious Stones and Metals	5.8
Animals and Products	[illegible].7
Others	[illegible].0
Total	100.0
Total Value Converted to Millions of Dollars	90

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce.

Table 23

SYRIA: Imports from Specified Sources as Per Cent of Total Imports
1951
Value

Source	1951
	Per Cent
United States	18.2
United Kingdom	12.8
France	10.4
Lebanon	10.2
Italy	7.0
Germany	5.5
Others	35.8
Total	100.0
Total Value Converted to Millions of Dollars	188

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce.

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[29] *Development of Food and Agricultural Resources in the Near East*, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1951, p. 92.

29:Dunn S-4 (1952)1952 MI Middle East

Syria MDI

COTTON IN SYRIA

COTTON TEXTILES

Syria has nine small cotton textile mills centered around Aleppo and Damascus, with a total of 55,000 spindles and 2,000 looms and a number of knitting mills and garment factories. A large home industry, which not only weaves but also spins cotton yarn, has, according to trade representatives, a capacity almost as great as that of the commercial mills. 258

Until a few years ago the industry of Syria was complementary to that of Lebanon. Syria bought yarns from Lebanon and sold cloth there. The two countries together were able to produce about two-thirds of their total needs.[30] Acceding to nationalistic pressure, Syria dissolved the customs union in 1950 and set about not only to install more spindles to balance the weaving capacity, but actually to become self-sufficient in all cotton textiles. A number of mills have bought new equipment for rehabilitation and integration. [439] ●

Outstanding in this field is the new mill built at Damascus by a group of industrialists known as the "big five." The mill is small in size—only 10,000 spindles and 350 fully automatic looms—but it is a showplace, modern in every detail. The management is especially proud of the modern clinic which provides the workers with free medical attention—a new idea in this part of the world.

This mill has a well-trained engineering and administrative staff and good machinery. To increase efficiency, the management hopes to abandon the range of goods now made and concentrate on the production of only two or three constructions. The level of efficiency is high enough, based on the wage scale of roughly $1.25 per day, to permit the mill to compete on the world market. Approximately 20 per cent of the cloth production is exported.

The other industries are less efficient and are not in a position to compete on the export market.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

In Syria production of yarns was estimated by the government at 5,500 tons in 1951, double what it had been four years earlier and seven times the output ten years ago. Industry and government figures vary considerably, especially on output of the home industry, but they agree on the same sharp rise in production. 288

Cotton consumption, computed on the basis of yarn production estimates, is placed at approximately 33,000 bales and is in line with the sharp increase in yarn production.

PROTECTION

As in other Middle East countries, the cotton textile industry receives substantial tariff protection from imports. Syria is a free-money market, and foreign exchange can be bought for any purpose on any street corner. As a result, prices are reported to be going down, as they did in Lebanon when foreign exchange was freed several years ago. 288 651 457

Duties on cotton textiles were changed in 1949 from a specific rate base to an ad valorem base. The duties on most yarns in which the local industry is deficient average about 20 per cent ad valorem; on cotton textiles, about 651

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[30] *Report of the United States-Syria Agricultural Mission, op. cit.*, p. 1.

29:Dunn S-4 (1952)1952 Ml Middle East
Syria MD1

COTTON IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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CLASSIFICATION

Seed cotton is bought on three grades: good, medium, and low. On taking delivery the ginner inspects the seed cotton for grade and staple and directs it to storage houses adjoining the gins where an attempt is made to sort into grades and to mix the lots thoroughly before ginning.

Lint cotton normally is sold on a basis of four grades: No. 1, corresponding roughly to good middling; No. 2, strict middling; No. 3, middling; and No. 4, low middling. In normal seasons, three-fourths of the crop grades middling and above. Export sales usually are made on the basis of sealed samples or types, and some exporters will have as many as eight different types.

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Table 25

SYRIA: Cotton Exports by Principal Destinations
September 1, 1951, through May 15, 1952

Country of Destination	Exports	Per Cent of Total
	Bales	Per Cent
France	66,900	48.1
United Kingdom	52,260	37.6
Italy	9,065	6.5
Spain	4,400	3.2
Poland	2,625	1.9
Germany	2,320	1.6
Belgium	658	.5
Sweden	610	.4
Netherlands	311	.2
Others	35	
Total	139,184	100.0

Source: Trade Reports.

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PRICES

During the period of world scarcity in 1950-51, prices of Syrian cotton on the local market advanced steadily to a high of slightly over 70 cents per pound. Export quotations were even higher. Prices declined during the 1951-52 season from approximately 50 cents a pound to 33 cents in the spring. Subsequently, the price firmed somewhat and during the summer cotton was selling in Europe for approximately the price of United States cotton on a dollar exchange basis. Syrian cottons, however, have been sold for soft currencies, and the discount must be taken into consideration.

Prices between grade 1 and grade 4 vary about 12 per cent.

Various producers expressed the view that a world price of about 30 cents a pound would be attractive to Syrian farmers and probably would stimulate further expansion. A world price much below this level, on the other hand, likely would discourage production.

A series of studies made by a large foreign firm interested in investing capital in cotton production and processing in Syria found that cost of production was below 20 cents per pound when normal yields were obtained but was much higher in poor years, such as 1951-52.

874 conducts an experimental farm, and co-
operates with the government in a compre-
hensive educational program.

● 489 Syria produces a variety of items for ex-
port, the principal products being cereals,
textiles, vegetables, cotton and wool and
135 hides. It is relatively poor in mineral re-
sources, although rich deposits of asphalt
exist in the Nusairiyeh range and salt basins
in Aleppo, Homs and Damascus provinces.
471 Explorations for oil have been made in the
northeast under a concession acquired in
1940 by the Syrian Petroleum Company,
an affiliate of the Iraq Petroleum group.
315 After several years of unsuccessful borings,
651 the concession was relinquished, but the
country derives some income from pipelines
which traverse it, leading from the oil fields
in Iraq and Saudi Arabia to Syrian and
433 Lebanese ports. Industrial development is
slowly emerging from the handicraft stage,
and numerous modern plants for the proc-
essing of local materials have been estab-
lished, primarily in Damascus and Aleppo.
They include the manufacture of textiles,
soaps and oils, cigarettes, various food prod-
ucts, shoes, cement and other consumer
goods. The promotion of industry is handi-
capped, however, by the shortage of raw
materials, labor and cheap sources of power.

491 The cities and the towns of western Syria
are linked with each other and with the ad-
joining territories by a system of motor
roads. Communications in the interior are
poor, and consist in many areas of tracks
505 across the desert. There are no navigable
rivers. Latakia, the chief port, is small, and
steamer traffic with the Mediterranean
countries is at present conducted largely
through Beirut and Tripoli, in Lebanon.
The construction of modern port facilities
at Latakia is scheduled, however, for 1953.
315 Banias has been developed as the terminal
505 of the new pipeline from the Kirkuk oil
fields of the Iraq Petroleum Company to
the Mediterranean. It was completed in
496 1952. Aleppo is connected by railways with
both Beirut and Tripoli, and is an impor-
tant junction on the trunk line from Istan-

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Other measures for the protection and encouragement of industry were taken in September 1952, when new enterprises were exempted from customs duties on machinery and building materials; from property taxes on factory, offices and workers' houses for six years; from income tax on 10 per cent of reinvested profits; and from "tamattu" tax for six years. More direct assistance was provided through loans. In 1949, the Government advanced £S 16.9 million, for a period of three years, to nine industrial companies. In 1952, the loans were extended for another five years, and at the end of 1953 all but £S 220,000 were still outstanding. 1/ Another loan of £S 10 million was advanced to an electricity company. 433 656

As a counterpart to the assistance given by it, the Government has increasingly sought to regulate industrial activity. In 1952, the establishment of new factories, or expansion of existing ones, was made conditional on authorization from the Ministry of Economics, which was to be given only if the project were judged both viable and useful to the country's economy. All existing enterprises were also required to register with the Ministry. In 1953, minimum standards were set in the mechanical weaving, underwear, tile, confectionery, tanning, shoe, hosiery and match industries. The Government also intervened in the cotton spinning industry in 1951 and in the vegetable oil and cement industries in 1953 in order to prevent disproportionate rises in prices.

These various measures have been responsible for the survival of some of the newly established industries. Another important factor has been the rise in consumer purchasing power due to the increase in agricultural income. 2/ It is unlikely that Syrian industry will be able to dispense with government assistance in the near future, and its further growth will continue to depend on agricultural development.

Foreign trade and balance of payments

The outstanding event in the field of foreign trade during the post-war period was the dissolution of the customs union between Lebanon and Syria. Termination of the French Mandate had not loosened the economic ties binding Lebanon and Syria. The customs union between them continued in force. Notes issued by the Banque de Syrie et du Liban circulated freely, at par, in both 439 457

1/ *Etude sur la Syrie économique, 1953.*

2/ The poor grain crops and low cotton prices of 1951 had very unfavourable effects on industry.

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439 457 countries, and the railways and other monopolies in the two countries operated under the supervision of a joint board. In the post-war period, however, strains began to be felt, especially in regard to the allocation of customs revenues between the two countries. Conclusion of a financial agreement between Lebanon and France in 1948, and failure of Syria to conclude one until the following year, put the Lebanese pound at a premium over the Syrian pound. More important was the incompatibility between the desire of the Syrian Government to protect its agriculture and its developing industries and that of the Lebanese Government to reduce restrictions on trade and movement of capital and to lower the cost of living, and the consequent divergence in the fiscal policies of the two.

The breakup of the customs union, on 14 March 1950, was followed by considerable dislocation of trade. After prolonged negotiation, a temporary commercial agreement was signed in November 1950, removing prohibitions on the importation from either country of agricultural and domestic industrial goods, that is, goods containing local raw materials to the extent of 50 per cent of their value. Such goods were, however, subject to the usual custom duties and, like other goods imported into Syria, required licences. In the following years, several temporary agreements were concluded between the two countries, of which the most important was that of February 1952. This agreement contained lists of the products of each country which were to be admitted to the other free of duty or at reduced rates. Minimum duties were agreed upon for certain goods imported from other countries. The agreement, however, left certain loopholes, as a result of which Syria prohibited the export of certain agricultural goods to Lebanon, and the import of certain manufactured goods from it. Consequently, another agreement was concluded in March 1953, in which some of the loopholes were closed and transit facilities were mutually conceded.

These agreements achieved one of the main objects of Syrian policy, the protection of industry and of certain branches of agriculture. A further step in the same direction was the refusal, in August 1951, to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This left Syria free to conclude bilateral agreements with certain Arab States, namely Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and with other States such as Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Japan and Yugoslavia; these agreements provide for most favoured nation treatment and, in certain cases, for tariff concessions. In May 1954, the Inter-Arab Trade and Transit Agreement and the Payments Agreement were ratified by Syria.

439 Another objective of the Syrian Government has been diversion of trade from the port of Beirut to Latakia and the replacing of Lebanese middlemen by Syrian. 457 In 1950, the Government prohibited the import of certain goods, such as textiles, through Lebanon. In 1952, foreign firms operating in Syria were required to have 504 Syrian managers, and companies established were required to have capital, more than half of which came from Syrian sources. Free zones were set up in Latakia and Damascus, and re-exporting was authorized. In 1952, a decree prohibited the exporting of major agricultural products, such as cotton, cotton-seed, wheat, barley, pulses and wool, except through Latakia; most products grown in the southern part of Syria 1/ were, however, exempted from this provision. Owing to

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1/ The provinces of Hama, Homs, Damascus, Hauran and Jebal Druze.

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the inadequate condition of the port of Latakia and the unpreparedness of Syrian merchants, these restrictions caused a certain amount of hardship, the cost of imported merchandise was raised, 1/ and much capital was locked up in merchandise. However, improvement of the harbour (see below) and the expansion in Syria's foreign trade greatly increased the volume of merchandise passing through Latakia; imports rose from 19,000 tons in 1948 to 168,000 in 1953 and 207,000 in 1954, and exports from 6,000 tons to 336,000 and 690,000. In July 1954, exports through other routes were authorized, to relieve pressure on Latakia. The greater proportion of imports, and nearly half of all exports, still pass across the Lebanese frontier. 439 457 504

Table 52 shows the changes that have taken place in Syria's foreign trade. During the war years, the imports of the Lebano-Syrian Union declined greatly, while exports contracted still more sharply. 2/ After the war, imports recovered rapidly but exports lagged behind. The large import surplus, which was mainly accounted for by Lebanon but to which Syria also contributed, was covered by liquidating the greater part of the foreign exchange reserves accumulated during the war and by various invisible receipts. The breakup of the customs union coincided with expansion of cotton production in Syria and with an increase in the output of cereals. Consequently, Syria's foreign trade has, in recent years, shown a surplus. This, however, is due to the fact that imports are valued at the official rate of exchange, although they are actually paid for with currency purchased at the free rate. Table 53 shows the main items in Syria's balance of payments, valued at the respective free rates. 439 457

A breakdown of exports in 1953 shows raw cotton to be by far the most important item, 3/ followed by wheat and barley; 4/ imports covered a wide range of products. 5/

1/ In 1951 it was estimated that the cost of importing goods through Latakia was 15 to 20 per cent higher than through Beirut.

2/ A quantum index of imports into Lebanon and Syria (1938 = 100) shows a decline to 27 in 1941, and a recovery to 53 in 1945, 107 in 1946, 122 in 1947, 178 in 1948 and 205 in 1949. The index of exports fell to 18 in 1941 and recovered to 30 in 1945, 70 in 1946, 84 in 1947, 80 in 1948 and 154 in 1949 (Musa J. Halabi, Terms of Trade for Syria and Lebanon, unpublished thesis, American University, Beirut, 1952).

3/ France has been the leading importer of Syrian cotton since large-scale production began, followed by the United Kingdom. In 1953, France took 20,000 tons, out of a total of 54,000, the United Kingdom 14,000, the Federal Republic of Germany 9,000, Italy 6,000 and Lebanon 2,000 (Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, Etude Mensuelle sur l'économie et le marché syriens). In 1952, exports totalled 38,000 tons, worth £S 124.5 million.

4/ In 1953, exports of wheat aggregated 180,000 tons, barley 153,000, millet 43,000 and flour 22,000. In 1952, the figures were 100,000 tons, 140,000 tons, 14,000 tons and 9,000 tons respectively.

5/ Ministry of National Economy, Summary of Foreign Trade, Fourth Quarter and Year 1953 (Damascus, 1954).

67: United Nations S-5 (1945-1954) 1955 MI Middle East

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Table 52. Syria: Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports, 1938, 1941, 1943 and 1945 to 1954 a/

Year	Imports		Exports and re-exports		Balance of trade (millions of Syrian pounds)
	Quantity (thousands of tons)	Value (millions of Syrian pounds)	Quantity (thousands of tons)	Value (millions of Syrian pounds)	
1938....	561	70.8	382	39.3	-31.5
1941....	274	40.5	29	11.2	-29.4
1943....	428	110.1	53	32.0	-78.1
1945....	515	130.6	146	43.8	-86.8
1946....	370	266.6	107	85.6	-181.0
1947....	414	362.8	150	83.6	-279.2
1948....	757	483.5	125	78.5	-405.0
1949....	957	516.2	308	111.1	-405.1
1950 b/.	259	116.9	112	37.7	-79.2
1950 c/.	458	197.8	435	207.9	10.1
1951....	727	304.0	212	277.1	-26.8
1952....	805	313.3	491	319.6	6.3
1953....	772	307.1	718	375.8	68.7
1954 d/.	424	169.6	545	169.2	-0.4

Source: Ministry of National Economy, Statistical Abstract of Syria; United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

a/ Lebanon and Syria from 1938 to 13 March 1950; Syria only from 13 March 1950 to 1954.

b/ 1 January to 13 March.

c/ 13 March to 31 December.

d/ Six months.

67: United Nations S-5 (1945-1954) 1955 MI Middle East

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Table 53. Syria: Principal Items in Balance of Payments, 1951 to 1953

(Millions of Syrian pounds)

Item	1951	1952	1953[a]
Current accounts:			
Credit:			
Proceeds of exports[b]	292	337	408
Receipts from oil companies	54	50	49
Expenditure of United Nations Relief and Works Agency	11	11	10
[illegible]grants' remittances	10	10	10
Other services	10	11	3
Total	377	419	480
Debit:			
Payments for imports[c]	418	444	484
Balance of current transactions	-41	-25	-4
Recorded capital items:[d]			
Private capital movements	15	24	20
Saudi Arabian loan	15	-	-
Debt to Lebanon	-	-37	-
Repurchase obligation i towards the International Monetary Fund	-	-2	-4
Gold and official foreign exchange	-9	9	-52
Bank reserves	14	5	46
Balance of recorded capital items	35	-1	10
Unrecorded items:			
Balance of unrecorded items, errors and omissions	6	26	-6

Source: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (Beirut).

[a] Preliminary.

[b] Valued f.o.b., at free rate of exchange.

[c] Valued c.i.f., at free rate of exchange.

[d] Minus sign indicates outflow of capital.

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Main export items:	Millions of Syrian pounds
Raw cotton	135.0
Wheat	46.0
Barley	24.3
Livestock	23.0
Raw wool	21.5
Silk yarns and fabrics	17.3
Other textile products	12.6

Main import items:	Millions of Syrian pounds
Petroleum products	39.5
Machinery and parts	30.2
Gold ingots and bars	20.1
Iron and steel products	18.0
Motor vehicles	17.8
Rayon thread	15.1
Other textile products	27.0

Available information on the terms of trade of Lebanon and Syria shows an improvement during the war years, a rapid deterioration from 1944 to 1949, a sharp improvement up to 1951 and a deterioration to 1953. By 1944, the export price index stood at 493 whereas the import price index had risen to 331 (1938 = 100), giving an export-import price ratio of 149. The export price index showed a further small rise to 498 in 1945, but thereafter fell rapidly to 246 in 1949, whereas import prices continued to rise to a peak of 533 in 1947 and thereafter fell to 466 in 1949. The export-import price ratio therefore declined to 118 in 1945, 92 in 1946, 64 in 1947 and 1948 and 53 in 1949. 1/ No subsequent indices are available, but the following table would seem to indicate a marked improvement in Syria's terms of trade in 1950 and 1951, a deterioration in 1952 and 1953, and a slight improvement in 1954. 2/

	Cotton	Wheat
	(Export price per ton, in Syrian pounds)	
1949	2,000	211
1950 (last three quarters)	3,750	210
1951	4,834	317
1952	3,288	297
1953	2,499	255
1954 (first half)	2,746	264

The following table shows Syria's trade with its principal clients and suppliers in 1954, each item as a percentage of the total:

1/ Musa J. Halabi, op. cit.

2/ Unit values computed from foreign trade returns.

Exports to:		Imports from:	
Lebanon	24	United States	12
France	16	Lebanon	11
United Kingdom	13	United Kingdom	11
Italy	9	France	11
Federal Republic of Germany	7	Federal Republic of Germany	10
United States	6	Italy	7

As table 53 shows, most of Syria's import surplus has been covered by various invisible items. The most important of these were receipts from the Iraq Petroleum Company and the Trans-Arabian Pipeline in the form of direct payments for security charges, transit fees and other items; negotiations are under way to increase these payments. More significant in recent years have been other expenditures by oil companies building pipelines and other transport facilities in Syria, namely the Kirkuk-Tripoli pipeline and the Trans-Arabian pipeline, both of which were completed in 1949, and the Kirkuk-Baniyas pipeline and oil port, completed in 1952. Since then, local expenditures by oil companies have tended to diminish. Tourist expenditures in Syria in 1953 have been estimated at $6 million. 1/

There has been little change in Syria's capital accounts. In 1948 and 1949, an appreciable outflow to Lebanon seems to have taken place, but this was succeeded by some repatriation of capital and by an inflow of Lebanese private capital and to a smaller extent other foreign private capital, which was invested in the production, processing and marketing of cotton. A small amount of foreign capital was also invested in branches of banks and other foreign firms operating in Syria. On 29 January 1950, the Saudi Arabian Government granted to the Syrian Government a $6 million interest-free loan, to be used mainly for improvement of the port of Latakia; it also transferred to Syria the dredging equipment which had been used in the Saudi port of Jidda. The loan was to be repaid, in four equal instalments, between 1955 and 1958; repayment was to be made in Syrian products, such as grains, textiles and other specified articles. Most of the loan was drawn upon in 1951.

In 1952 and 1953 Syria repurchased from the International Monetary Fund Syrian currency of a value of $1,454,000 and repaid to Lebanon its debt of £S 44.6 million. 2/

1/ Le Commerce du Levant, 20 March 1954 (Beirut).

2/ Bulletin issued by the Money and Credit Board, 5 January 1954, reproduced in La Syrie économique, 1953.

436 In May 1949 the Government decreed that the unit of currency would henceforth be the Syrian pound, equivalent to 405.512 milligrammes of fine gold, and began depositing gold and foreign exchange as note issue cover.

652 In July 1949 agreement was reached with Lebanon regarding Syria's debt on account of the Lebanese bank-notes, previously circulating in Syria and
436 now withdrawn by the Syrian Government. The amount was fixed at LL 44 million and it was agreed that settlement would be made by payment of 4,078 million francs to Lebanon; most of this was paid in 1952.

On 28 March 1953 a legislative decree was promulgated, regulating the monetary system of Syria. A Money and Credit Board was established to co-ordinate and direct the activity of monetary and credit institutions. A Central Bank is also to be established; it will be administered by the Money and Credit Board, which is also charged with supervising and orienting the private banks 1/.

The law is being applied in stages. The Money and Credit Board was established in May 1953, and negotiations were started with the Banque de Syrie et du Liban, which at present issues the currency and enjoys several of the prerogatives of a central bank, regarding eventual transfer to the proposed Central Bank of the government deposits held by it and the assets and liabilities of its Issue Department. The concession of the Banque de Syrie et du Liban lapses in 1964, but the Government has declared that it will not necessarily wait until then to establish the Central Bank. In the meantime, the Banque de Syrie et du Liban continues to perform its previous functions.

The legislative decree provided that the cover of the note issue may consist of gold, foreign exchange, government bills and bonds, and advances made by the Central Bank; the percentage of gold and foreign exchange is not to fall below 30 per cent. On 31 December 1953, the gold and foreign exchange cover of the note issue amounted to £S 97.9 million at the official exchange rate - £S 156.7 million at free market rates; the latter figure represented 56.6 per cent of the value of the note issue; 79 per cent of the gold and foreign exchange cover consisted of gold, United States dollars or Swiss francs 2/.

Foreign exchange

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439 Concurrently with these developments in the monetary system, steps were taken to relax restrictions on foreign exchange, to stabilise exchange rates, and to organize the exchange market. The exchange control system established in

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1/ Ministry of Finance, Statut organique de la monnaie et création de la banque centrale de Syrie (Damascus, March 1953).

2/ Bulletin issued by the Money and Credit Board, 5 January 1954. The total amount of reserves of gold and of currencies convertible into gold rose from £S 3.0 million at the end of 1948 to £S 8.2 million in 1949, £S 17.9 million in 1950, £S 29.1 million in 1951, £S 49.2 million in 1952, and £S 77.2 million at the end of 1953 François Cracco and Awad Barakat, La reforme du marché des changes en Syrie, (Damascus, 1954).

December 1939 continued virtually unmodified until August 1948 1/. Exporters were required to hand over the proceeds of exports to the Exchange Control, while imports required a licence specifying whether they were to be paid for in foreign exchange supplied by the Exchange Control or out of the importer's own balances of foreign exchange, held abroad, or in Syrian pounds. Transfers of capital abroad were prohibited.

The enforcement of this system proved difficult, and in August 1948 a free market was legalized. Exporters were required to surrender to the Exchange Control only part of the proceeds of exports 2/. Importers were still required to obtain licences but had to pay for imports in exchange obtained from the free market, except where the Government allocated the necessary foreign exchange, for example for fuel 3/.

In September 1949 exporters were authorized to dispose of the whole proceeds of their exports. Imports were to be effected through the free market, or out of the importer's own exchange holdings. The official rate (£S 2.20 to the dollar, against a free rate of about £S 3.00 to £S 3.80) was applied only to certain companies operating under contract (principally the oil companies), which were required to buy 80 per cent of their needs of Syrian currency at that rate 4/. An Exchange Stabilization Fund was established, in conjunction with Lebanon, to moderate exchange fluctuations 5/.

In May 1950 an "exportation exchange market" was created. Whereas the proceeds of certain exports could be disposed of freely, proceeds of the most important exports to specified countries had to be repatriated and recorded with a bank as "exportation exchange": the latter could be freely disposed of within the country but could be transferred abroad only in payment for licensed imports. Imports continued to be subjected to a licence, and could be paid for either in

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1/ In February 1948 transactions with the French franc area were made subject to exchange control.

2/ First fixed at 20 per cent, and reduced to 10 per cent in December 1948.

3/ Ministry of Finance, Exchange Office, Al taqrir al sanawi al awal, 1952 (Damascus, June 1953)

4/ International Monetary Fund, First Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions (Washington, D.C., 1 March 1950). In 1951 this proportion was reduced to 10 per cent.

5/ International Monetary Fund, International Financial News Survey (Washington, D C , 27 October [illegible]9).

457 439 exchange obtained from the free market or in "exportation exchange", the rate of the latter being slightly lower. 1/

In April 1952 important changes were introduced. 2/ All restrictions were removed on transfer of capital to and from Syria, which were to take place on the free market. Exports of major products to most countries had to be paid for in prescribed currencies - in practice that of the importing country or a stronger currency - and repatriated. These proceeds could be retained by the exporter, but he was allowed to sell them only to an authorised bank, which recorded them as "exportation exchange". On the other hand, proceeds from invisibles could be freely disposed of on the free market. Imports continued to require licences and had to be paid for in exchange obtained on the free market.

457 An Exchange Office, which buys and sells through authorised banks, was established as the final authority on exchange matters. The Office hands over to the note-issuing authorities its holdings of gold or foreign exchange, which are deposited as note issue cover, and these authorities supply it with Syrian currency with which to purchase gold or foreign exchange. This provides a direct link between the foreign exchange operations and the note issue. The principal aims of the Office, in addition to that of establishing a foreign exchange market which would meet Syria's needs, have been to eliminate multiple exchange rates and to reduce fluctuations in exchange rates. 3/ The elimination of multiple rates was achieved by abolishing all transactions at the official rate, except for purchases of Syrian currency by oil companies and certain governmental disbursements; 4/ by quoting a single rate for "free" and "exportation" exchange, supporting this parity by operations on both markets; and, finally, in March 1953, by requiring banks to charge a single rate. 5/

The fluctuation of exchange rates, which had previously shown large seasonal swings, 6/ was greatly reduced: whereas the average exchange rate with the United States dollar fluctuated between £S 3.52 and £S 4.00 in 1950, between

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1/ International Monetary Fund, Second Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions (Washington, D.C., April 1951). Banks were allowed arbitrage between the free and exportation exchange markets.

2/ Cracco and Barakat, op. cit., and International Monetary Fund, Fifth Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions (Washington, D.C., 1954).

3/ Exchange Office, Al taqrir al sanawi al awal, 1952.

4/ These included foreign expenditure by diplomatic missions, students and some others; all such transactions were shifted to the free market rate in July 1953.

5/ International Monetary Fund, Fifth Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions, Page 290.

6/ The Syrian pound reaches its peak between June and September, when most crops are exported, and is at its lowest between December and March, when imports exceed exports.